BY

POLICE REPORT

OF THE

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

INCLUDING

SIND AND RAILWAYS

FOR THE YEAR 1911.

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From

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Inspector-General of Police,
Bombay Presidency, Poona;

To

C. A. KINCAID, Esquire, C.V.O., Barrister-at-Law, I. C. S.,
Secretary to Government,
Judicial Department, Bombay.

Office of the Inspector-General of Police,
Poona, 12th August 1912.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Police Administration Report of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Railways, for the year 1911, together with the statements noted below :—

Statement A—Parts I and II.
Statement B—Parts I and II.
Statements C, D and E.

The Presidency proper consists of 19 district and two railway charges (three railways) : Sind of six district and one railway charge.

The material for writing the report was not complete till the 9th July 1912, on which date the Commissioner's review on the Sind report was received.

In compliance with the orders contained in Government Resolution in the Judicial Department, No. 3908, dated the 23rd May 1912, I subjoin the dates on which the Divisional and Railway Reports reached my office :—

Northern Division, 28th May 1912; Central Division, 2nd June 1912; Southern Division, 30th May 1912; Sind Deputy Inspector-General's report with statistics, 29th June 1912; Sind Commissioner's review, 9th July 1912; G. I. P. Railway, 30th March 1912; M. & S. M. Railway, 26th March 1912; B. B. & C. I. Railway, 26th April 1912.

Charge.

2. I was Inspector-General of Police and Mr. F. C. Griffith was my assistant throughout the year: Mr. P. A. Kelly, Assistant Superintendent of Police, who was attached to my office towards the close of 1910, continued up to the 21st May 1911. The Deputy Inspectors-General in charge of the Ranges and Sind were as under :—

In the Northern Range, Mr. W. L. B. Souter, C.I.E. (for some nine months), and Mr. C. A. B. Beatty; *in the Southern Range*, Mr. H. M. Gibbs (for ten and a half months) and Mr. L. H. Spence; and *in Sind*, Mr. H. G. Gell, M.V.O. (for about nine and a half months), and Mr. W. L. B. Souter, C.I.E.

During the year 1911 there were some changes in police jurisdiction : the Gáekwár's Dabhoi Line under the B. B. & C. I. Railway was transferred to the Baroda Darbár, while the Harbour Branch Extension of the G. I. P. Railway and the Tadval-Latur Extension of the Bársi Light Railway were added to the jurisdiction of the Superintendent of Bombay Railway Police, G. I. P. and M. & S. M. Railways; these small alterations do not, however, materially affect the crime returns of the Presidency as a whole.

Reported Crime—Cognizable and Non-cognizable.

3. The total number of cognizable and non-cognizable offences reported during the year was 115,423 as against 117,226 in 1910—a decrease of 1,803 cases.

The drop is most noticeable in the Central Division (1,986 cases): in the Southern Division and Sind there has been a small rise. Out of 115,423 cases reported, 64,958 were under the Indian Penal Code (classes I to V) and 50,465 under class VI as compared with 63,753 and 53,473 cases respectively in 1910.

Statement A—Part I.

Police cognizable cases.

4. The total number of cognizable complaints reported to the police or taken up *suo motu* was under "All classes" 35,721 as against 33,454 in the previous year; of the former number, 32,692 were Indian Penal Code cases in the first five classes and 3,029 under class VI as compared with 30,489 and 2,965 respectively in 1910.

Reported cognizable crime under the Indian Penal Code (classes I to V) for the year of report and the previous three years was distributed as under :—

Year.	Northern Division.	Central Division.	Southern Division.	Sind.	Presidency Railways.
1911 ...	6,058	8,474	5,115	11,239	1,806
1910 ...	5,144	7,678	4,800	11,024	1,843
1909 ...	5,365	8,549	4,937	10,713	2,045
1908 ...	4,973	9,314	4,720	9,850	1,900

Reported crime under class VI shows a small rise of 64 cases only: the fluctuation is normal.

The following tabular statements supply interesting information and comparisons between the figures relating to reported cognizable crime as a whole and the more serious forms of offences dealt with by the police in particular :—

Reported cognizable crime of all kinds.

1908—33,646; *1909*—34,526; *1910*—33,454; *1911*—35,721.

More serious offences.

	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
(1) Murder, attempt at murder and culpable homicide	599	614	620	642
(2) Dacoity and preparation therefor ...	237	206	162	202
(3) Robbery	669	687	691	740
(4) Lurking house-trespass with intent to commit an offence	7,146	7,455	7,153	8,014
(5) Cattle theft	3,154	3,477	3,284	2,987
(6) Ordinary theft	11,839	11,669	11,365	12,274

Cases reported during 1911 in the above table are distributed between the Divisions and Railways in the Presidency as under :—

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Northern Division ...	141	36	99	1,587	205	2,176
Central Division ...	136	68	341	2,125	282	3,347
Southern Division ...	133	81	187	1,462	127	1,762
Sind ...	231	13	106	2,768	2,371	3,457
Presidency Railways ...	1	4	7	72	2	1,532

In the opinion of the Commissioner, only the Sind Railways and the Upper Sind Frontier District contributed to the increase of reported cognizable crime

in Sind. Elsewhere in the Province there was a general diminution. The increase in the Upper Sind Frontier District can be ascribed mainly if not entirely to stricter registration. As regards the rise of crime on the North-Western Railway, the Commissioner writes :—

"On the railway the figures show a further abnormal advance of 58 per cent. on those of the previous year. It is unfortunate that the efforts hitherto made for the prevention of thefts from running trains should have met with so little success; but the matter continues to receive special attention and with the co-operation which is being afforded by the railway administration it is to be hoped that better results may be achieved in future."

The figures in this paragraph include false and mistaken complaints as well as those that proved to be true; therefore comments based thereon in respect to the fluctuation in crime and criminal complaints during 1911 would only be misleading so criticism is reserved till the statistics relating to true cases are dealt with lower down in this report.

Police cognizable cases for disposal.

5. Including cases pending from previous years, complaints for disposal totalled 40,628 as against 38,553 in 1910. The police refused investigation (section 157 (*1*) (*b*), Criminal Procedure Code) of 2,024 complaints; so the balance remaining for investigation was 38,604 cases. Thirty-seven thousand three hundred and eighty-eight of the 40,628 cases for disposal were Indian Penal Code cases falling under classes I to V inclusive, while 3,240 appear under class VI. There was thus a rise of 2,038 cases for disposal under the Indian Penal Code (classes I to V) and of 37 under class VI; total 2,075 under "All classes." Comparing the figures under classes I to V with those for the preceding year an increase is noticeable during 1911 in all territorial divisions. It is most marked in the Northern Division which contributes no less than 802 cases to the general rise: the Central Division follows with an increase of 744 cases. On the Presidency Railways there has been a shrinkage of 33 cases. In Sind there was an increment of 210 cases.

The ratio of investigations into petty and mistaken complaints refused under section 157 (*1*) (*b*), Criminal Procedure Code, to cases for disposal is as under :—

For *1911*—4·98, for *1910*—5, and for *1909*—2·6.

Freer resort to the provisions of section 157 (*1*) (*b*), Criminal Procedure Code, by officers in charge of police stations has undoubtedly led to better registration of complaints. Officers understand now that in order to save trouble in the preparation of voluminous records it is not necessary to keep obviously petty or mistaken complaints off the registers.

Police cognizable cases struck off.

6. Cases struck off during the year under notice aggregated 10,933 as against 10,625 in 1910. Of the former number, 10,621 were complaints under the Indian Penal Code (classes I to V) and 362 under class VI, as compared with 10,222 and 403 respectively in the preceding year. Sind, as usual, yields the largest number (3,376) of struck-off complaints; the Central Division contributes 3,282; the Northern and Southern Divisions 1,983 and 1,893 respectively and Railways 449. Compared with the previous year's figures, the Central and Northern Divisions show a marked rise of 306 and 154 excluded complaints respectively; Sind and Railways, a shortage of 88 and 21. The rise in the Southern Division is trifling—7 cases only.

Though actually more complaints have been struck off during the year of review, proportionately, excluded cases have been very slightly less numerous during 1911 than in 1910, the percentage having shrunk from 27·5 to 27 per cent. This fluctuation though small is on the right side. The following are the percentages of complaints struck off as false or mistaken to complaints for disposal since the year 1908 :—

28·99 in *1908*; 29·3 in *1909*; 27·5 in *1910*; and 27 in *1911*.

The Commissioner in Sind remarks that "cases struck off have been less numerous, and the percentage (24·79) of these excluded cases to cases for disposal is the lowest on record."

The steady decline in the ratio of complaints struck off to cases for disposal is brought about, in the first place, by a more extended use of section 157 (*1*) (*b*) of the Criminal Procedure Code and, secondly, by more careful classification of the complaints in cases disposed of by trial and in those that remain undetected.

Maliciously false cases.

7. Malicious complaints totalled 1,478 in the year under report, showing an increase, due to the rise in reported crime, of 69 cases over the previous year. The rise is almost exactly proportionate to the increase in the total number of complaints received by the police.

Maliciously false complaints are most rife in the Central Division where the proportion to cases for disposal stands at 4·5 (against 4·37 in 1910) as compared with 2·8 in the Northern Division, 3·7 in the Southern Division, 4 in Sind and ·4 on Railways, the percentage for the entire Presidency being 3·63 as against 3·65 in 1910 and 3·58 in 1909.

In 335 cases, out of 933, in the Presidency proper, sanction was accorded to prosecute those who had made false complaints. In 325 of these 335 cases prosecutions were launched during the year but in only 125 were convictions obtained. In Sind the number of prosecutions undertaken was 64 only out of 545 cases and but 14 ended in conviction.

Application of section 250, Criminal Procedure Code.

8. The number of cases in which the provisions of section 250 of the Criminal Procedure Code were made use of for checking frivolous and vexatious complaints has advanced from 105 in 1910 to 143 in the year under report, and compensation aggregating Rs. 3,233 was awarded to aggrieved parties against Rs. 2,773 in the previous year. Though Sind heads the list with 48 cases during the year of report there has been a decline in the Province both in the number of cases and the amount of compensation awarded. The Northern Division shows marked improvement with 44 cases against 18 in 1910. The Central Division and the Southern Division return 30 and 18 cases against 22 and 6 respectively in the preceding year. On the Presidency Railways there were 3 cases against 1 in 1910.

The improvement that has taken place during 1911 in the more extended use of section 250, Criminal Procedure Code, is not large, and there is room for considerably more, but it is none the less welcome and is due to the supervision exercised by District Magistrates and to the special measures adopted by the police to remind Magistrates in appropriate cases of the provisions of this useful section.

The Commissioner, Northern Division, observes :—

"It is obvious that the Magistrates as a body are remiss in the exercise of their powers under this section."

The Commissioner, Southern Division, says :—

"On this subject I am disposed to agree with Mr. Clayton, the District Magistrate of Ratnágiri, who remarks that since orders under section 250, Criminal Procedure Code, require to be supported by strong judicial proof and are moreover subject to appeal, Magistrates cannot be expected to be overzealous to take action under this section."

The Commissioner in Sind comments on the subject as under :—

"There was a further falling off in the number of cases dealt with under section 250, Criminal Procedure Code, in spite of frequent injunctions to the magistracy to take advantage of this provision of the law. The matter continues to engage the attention of all District Magistrates."

The District Magistrate, Poona, expresses the belief that

"the false or vexatious complaint has come to be regarded as so much in the natural order of things that too many Magistrates regard it as quite a sufficient punishment for a complainant in such circumstances that his case should fail, and are reluctant to take further action as often as they might."

The District Magistrate, Sátára, writing on the same subject, says :—

"In magisterial cases, section 250 was used 52 times, the result of a special circular. Magistrates have taken a long time to learn that they must not flinch from employing this

section, and at last I am glad to note the circular and constant orders on their returns are having effect. In some instances it is necessary to order Magistrates to report why the section was not used in all cases that they discharge or acquit otherwise than on composition, as I have found these Magistrates seriously wanting in their appreciation of the necessity of this section."

The District Magistrates of Dhárwár, Ahmedabad and Hyderabad also comment on the reluctance of Magistrates to use their powers under section 250, Criminal Procedure Code, in spite of frequent admonitions. Though more complaints, which proved after trial to be frivolous or vexatious, have been dealt with by Magistrates under section 250, Criminal Procedure Code, the number is still far from sufficient if the classification of the complaints in the considerable number of cases classed after trial as not true and not maliciously false may be accepted as correct. From the remarks in the district and divisional reports, I gather it will still take some years of persistent endeavour to convince subordinate Magistrates that vigorous yet judicious use of section 250, Criminal Procedure Code, is the surest and simplest way to check frivolous and vexatious complaints, save the time of Courts and, in the long run, give them less to do.

Pending police cases.

9. With a rise of 2,075 cognizable cases for disposal the total number of cases pending at the close of the year, under investigation by the police or with Magistrates, advanced from 4,633 in 1910 to 5,514 in 1911, the excess during 1911 over the previous year's figures being 881; more than half this number is contributed by Sind. The increase was due to the following causes: during December 1911, offices and Courts were closed for a greater number of days than usual owing to the special holidays given in connection with the visit of Their Imperial Majesties the King and Queen to India, the police had more cases during 1911 to deal with, and, in parts of the Presidency proper, their time was to some extent taken up during November and December in connection with the arrangements for the Royal and Viceregal journeys through the Presidency. The proportion of cases pending to cases for disposal stands as under:—

13·5 in *1911* against 12 in *1910*, 12·2 in *1909*, and 12·4 in *1908*.

There would be fewer cases returned as pending at the close of each year if Magistrates would be more prompt in the matter of communicating their final orders on the disposal of cases. Many cases that are actually disposed of have to be shown as pending simply because the final orders have not been communicated to the police.

In the Presidency proper there is no reason, I think, to suppose that investigations are unduly prolonged or allowed to drag.

True police cognizable cases.

10. Eliminating cases "struck off" and those "pending" at the close of the year, real cognizable crime under "All classes" amounted to 24,030 cases as compared with 23,214 in 1910: of these, 21,413 were Indian Penal Code offences (classes I to V) and 2,617 under class VI ("Other offences") as against 20,626 and 2,588 in the previous year. There was thus a 'net' rise of 816 cases of true crime dealt with by the police in the year under report as compared with an increment of 145 in the previous year. In Sind and on the Presidency Railways there was a drop; everywhere else there has been a rise, which is most marked in the Northern (678 cases) and Southern Divisions (202 cases). In the Central Division there was a small rise of 60 cases only.

Comparing the figures relating to true cognizable crime by divisions, Sind stands first with 8,127 cases; next comes the Central Division with 5,485, then the Northern Division with 4,958, the Southern Division with 3,579 and the Presidency Railways with 1,881. The increase in crime is distributed over all classes except class I (offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice) and is most marked (634 cases) under class III (serious offences against person and property) and class II (114 cases) (serious offences against the person). Of the total number (24,030) of true cases disposed of, 11,695 or 48·6 per cent. were minor offences against property (class V).

A detailed examination of the figures indicates that true murders numbered 321 as against 297 in the previous year, Sind contributing the largest number (114). In the Central Division the number (69) has remained stationary; in the Northern and Southern Divisions, true murders have advanced slightly from 47 to 57 and 71 to 80 respectively. This year the Presidency Railways return 1 true murder; in 1910 they were free from this form of crime.

True dacoities—111 against 124 in 1910—have been less numerous everywhere during the year under report, except in the Northern and Southern Divisions, where they increased by 9 and 3 cases respectively. The decline is most marked in the Central Division and Sind, the numbers having dropped from 48 and 13 in 1910 to 31 and 6 respectively.

Real robberies rose from 338 in 1910 to 375 during the year under report. The rise is most noticeable in the Southern Division: the number of robberies in the Northern Division remained stationary. Elsewhere the fluctuations are normal and call for no remarks.

True burglaries advanced from 5,946 in 1910 to 6,487 in the year of report, giving a rise of 541 cases. Increase is most marked in the Northern Division (218 cases). On railways there was shrinkage of 8 cases. Of the total number of real burglaries more than one-third occurred in Sind.

Next in importance come true thefts which numbered 10,231 cases as against 10,280 in 1910, a decline of 49 cases. Thefts were more frequent in all the territorial divisions of the Presidency proper, but the rise in the Presidency proper was more than counterbalanced by a drop of 263 cases in Sind. There was a remarkable decline in thefts from station yards and goods sheds on the B. B. & C. I. Railway and from passengers on the M. & S. M. Railway.

Cases of receiving stolen property have remained practically stationary, *i. e.*, 498 in 1911 against 481 in 1910; the fluctuation is, however, on the right side.

In regard to the more serious forms of crime dealt with above, the following remarks are recorded by the Commissioners and District Officers:—

The Commissioner, Northern Division, observes:—

"The decrease in the total number of cases is chiefly due to a falling off in highway robberies, house-breakings and thefts . . . . A disquieting feature is the increase in the number of murders and dacoities, but it will be noticed that much of the increase under both heads is in Kaira where we probably have to deal with better registration than with increased crime. On the other hand, Ahmedabad, the Panch Maháls, Broach and Thána have made themselves unpleasantly conspicuous in the matter of murders. A bad season can scarcely be held to be the reason for an increase in dacoity when crimes of highway robbery, house-breaking and theft of a serious nature have decreased so largely."

The Commissioner, Central Division, writes:—

"The number of serious crimes was slightly lower—277 against 281 in 1910."

The Commissioner, Southern Division, says:—

"During the year under report, Kolába and Ratnágiri show a decrease under all the heads of serious crime except robberies under which there was increase . . . . The other four districts, and more especially Belgaum and Kánara, show on the other hand a large increase in serious crime . . . . "

The Commissioner in Sind, remarking on serious crime and the rise in murders—reported and true—says:—

"As has been repeatedly remarked, it is impossible to account for the variations from year to year in this class of crime, a very large proportion of which is invariably due to intrigues connected with women. The district which most contributed to the increase during the year was Thar and Párkar, where the Hurs were responsible for three particularly heinous and daring crimes necessitating a check in the policy of leniency towards them. In the 13 reported dacoities are included 4 of the notorious raids of trans-frontier Bráhuis into the Lárkhána District."

The general all-round increase in crime, real and reported, is ascribed in the District and Divisional Reports and, in my opinion, correctly put down to the following causes:—

Failure of the monsoon and the unfavourable agricultural conditions, prospects and high prices resulting therefrom; an unusually widespread epidemic of plague and the opportunities afforded to criminals by the consequent social disorganization; more faithful registration of crime owing to better use of section 157 (1) (*b*), Criminal Procedure Code, and I would add as another, the increase in the number of police stations opened in furtherance of the general scheme of Police Reorganization. We are gradually but steadily increasing police stations in order to afford the public greater facilities for lodging their complaints, so we must expect, what after all was foreseen as a result of this measure, complaints to be more numerous. The rise in thefts from passenger and running trains on the Presidency Railways is due to increased traffic and the practice of carrying grain in open wagons inadequately protected and to leaving closed wagons unlocked.

The District Magistrate, Dhárwár, remarks :—

"The frequency of murders is an unpleasant feature in the social life of this district, for which the District Magistrate is not prepared to account."

The District Magistrate, Surat, explains :—

"We cannot see any material change when comparing them (statistics) with the figures of last year; when compared with the figures of 10 years ago, there are considerable variations, and it is satisfactory to see that they are for the better. Compared with 10 years ago, there is a very large drop in the number of Penal Code cases and a large decline in serious crime, while the number of police employed in the prevention and detection of crime has increased, and those employed merely as guards has gone down."

The District Magistrate, Kaira, states :—

"According to the figures, crime has increased by 45 per cent. According to public opinion, serious crime has decreased very materially. Previous experience had led the general public to fear an outburst of serious crime, at the commencement of the scarcity but nothing of the kind occurred and on all sides satisfaction is being expressed on this account."

In the opinion of the District Magistrate, Broach, the rise in theft cases is very largely due to previous neglect of the salutary provisions of Regulation XII of 1827.

In Sind only, of all the Divisions and on the Presidency Railways, has there been less true crime this year. The fluctuations are not remarkable but such as they are they may be ascribed in Sind to a substantial decline in cattle thefts. The inundation during 1911 was the worst on record, fodder was therefore scarce and cattle stealing at a discount.

On the Presidency Railways, the small decline in real crime is due probably to the employment of additional police to supervise and control the very considerable number of Dharalla Railway thieves living in the vicinity of the B. B. & C. I. Railway, between Anand and Mehmedabad, who thrive on crime committed on the Railway.

Undetected Police Cognizable Cases.

11. On a larger volume of true crime disposed of, 10,019 cases under "all classes" remained undetected during the year under review as compared with 9,662 in 1910.

The subjoined table shows, in round figures, the ratios of undetected crime under all classes to true cases disposed of for the year 1911 and the three preceding years :—

Year.	Presidency proper.				Sind.
	Northern Division.	Central Division.	Southern Division.	Railways.	
1908 ...	36	42	39	41	53
1909 ...	35	42	33	49	57
1910 ...	30	37	30	48	54
1911 ...	29	37	31	47	55

The same percentages, again in round figures, for Sind as a whole and for the same years compare with those for the Presidency proper as under :—

Year.	Sind.	Presidency proper.
1908 ...	53	40
1909 ...	57	39
1910 ..	54	35
1911 ...	55	34

Amalgamating the figures for Sind with those for the Presidency proper, the proportion of undetected cases to true crime disposed of in the entire Presidency during each of the past four years is as follows :—1908—44; 1909—45; 1910—42; 1911—42.

It is gratifying to notice that though there was a larger volume of true crime disposed of during the year under review, the improvement referred to in paragraph 10 of my previous year's report has continued in the Presidency proper; each year shows a steady decline in the ratio of undetected crime.

In respect to Sind and Indian Penal Code (Classes I to V) cases only, the ratio of undetected to true cases disposed of was, during the year under report, 58·86, the same proportion for the preceding year being 56·71; the percentage for the Presidency proper, exclusive of Sind, is 39·5.

Judged by the last four years' ratios, detective efficiency in the Presidency proper is highest on the whole in the Northern Division and worst on the Railways, though the latter show some further slight improvement during the year of review as compared with the previous year. In Sind, too, it is on the Railways that more crime goes undetected. In the Presidency proper as no doubt in Sind, this is due to the very special difficulties the Railway Police have to contend with in the detection of crime, the arrest of criminals who leave the trains with their booty long before their crimes are discovered and reported, and the recovery of property. Most of the offences occur in running trains, usually at night and among travellers who are complete strangers to one another, are anxious to get to their destinations, can give no clue and refuse to break journey in order to assist the police, or the thefts occur from long slowly moving goods trains which halt for hours in dark unprotected sidings.

The Commissioner, Northern Division, in commenting on rise in undetected Indian Penal Code (Classes I to V) cases in his division, observes :—

"These figures are in all probability not so unsatisfactory as they may appear, for they are probably the result of better registration: in past years many of them would not have been registered at all."

The Commissioner in Sind remarks :—

"The percentage of undetected cases has deteriorated slightly from 56·71 in 1910 to 58·88 during the year, the deterioration being entirely due to the Sind Railways. The state of things in this charge continues to be exceedingly unsatisfactory but, as already stated, special efforts are being made for its improvement. Elsewhere all concerned are doing their utmost to attain better results, and progress in this direction has been uniform, if slow."

The District Magistrate, East Khándesh, remarks :—

"There is no doubt that with the spread of education and commerce, criminals are also becoming cleverer, and that if the police are to catch them, they must keep every faculty sharp."

In respect of the more important forms of crime, such as murder, robbery and burglary, the statistics show that there has been general improvement during the year under review and that each succeeding year yields a smaller ratio of undetected offences of this kind. It is in dealing with burglaries and dacoities that the police experience the greatest difficulties and are least successful.

The proposal advanced in 1910 to distribute notes in the vernacular on the appearance, disguises, methods, etc., of the professional and criminal classes, both local and from up-country, in the hopes that by this means the subordinate police and the people may learn something of the *modus operandi* of these troublesome criminals, and protect themselves from their depredations, was accepted by Government during 1911, and a Maráthi translation of "Notes on Criminal Tribes in the Bombay Presidency" has been published and distributed. Gujaráthi and Kánarese versions will, I hope, shortly be out.

In the conditions of mofussil life, the spread of knowledge in a practical form, of the habits and appearance of the criminals who prey on the villagers, should go some way towards effecting a reduction in the number of burglaries and bringing about greater success in dealing with housebreakers.

The ratio of undetected thefts as compared with that for the previous year is practically stationary.

In paragraph 10 of my last year's report, I endeavoured to depict some of the more obvious drawbacks with which the mofussil police have to contend, and the difficult conditions under which they labour in their efforts to prevent and detect crime and bring guilt home to the criminal. In no European country are the police handicapped in their work as are the Indian police in the mofussil, where there is practically no sense of public duty in the matter of furthering the ends of justice, no social condemnation of crime and criminals and the attitude of the people towards a police investigation is the reverse of sympathetic. Then, except in a relatively small number of important cases taken up by the Criminal Investigation Department staff, nowhere is the investigating officer a full-time officer for any one case, no matter how serious or difficult it may be; he has always on hand several cases, all in different stages and scattered over a considerable area, the investigations into which have all to be regularly advanced, action taken and reports submitted punctually in accordance with the provisions of the law and departmental orders: The Courts require a high standard of evidence and plenty of it, which in mofussil conditions it is often next to impossible to secure while circumstantial evidence only is not considered sufficient. At the same time, as often as not, in serious cases wholesale and barefaced intimidation of and tampering with witnesses is practised by interested parties in order to defeat the ends of justice. Under extraordinary conditions, confronted by difficulties which have no counterpart in European countries and working through laws more suited to Western than Oriental surroundings, it is wonderful that the Indian police approach the standard of efficiency in Western countries so nearly as they do.

Police Cases decided by trial.

12. Dealing next with the results obtained by the police before the courts, out of 11,987 true cases disposed of by trial, 10,633 ended in conviction, giving a ratio of 88·7 as against 89·5 in 1910. These figures do not include complaints classed as mistaken or false after trial.

Under the Indian Penal Code (Classes I to V) the proportion of convictions was 86·4 as against 87·6 in 1910. On the whole the police were very successful in securing convictions in cases decided by trial and have well maintained the high standard of last year. With one exception, cases coming under Class IV (Minor offences against the person), where the ratio has declined from 64 in 1910 to 56 during the year of review, excellent results have been obtained under all classes. Under Class VI little room is left for improvement, the proportion of convictions to cases tried being 97·1 as against 96·6 in 1910.

Out of 321 cases of true murder, 238 were brought to trial and 70·6 of the cases ended in conviction as compared with 72·7 in 1910. Among territorial divisions, the Northern Division yields the largest ratio of convictions (82 per cent.) and Sind shows some improvement, the percentage having advanced from 64 in 1910 to 69·8 in the year under report.

62·9 per cent. of the true dacoity cases sent to trial ended in conviction during 1911 against 87·5 in the preceding year, so dacoity prosecutions have not gone so well for the police as in 1910. In Sind the results are excellent, all

the four dacoity cases sent to trial having ended successfully. In the Northern Division, there has been an improvement, while the Central and Southern Divisions show considerable falling off. On the Presidency Railways, convictions were obtained in the only two dacoities tried.

Under robberies, 79·6 per cent. of the cases tried, during 1911, ended in conviction as against 88·6 in the preceding year. Everywhere, except perhaps in Sind, the results may be regarded as satisfactory though, as compared with those of the previous year, they show some deterioration. In Sind, the percentage of convictions dropped from 71·9 to 60·5 in 1911.

Out of 1,516 cases of true burglary brought to trial, conviction followed in 1,346 or 88·8 per cent. of the cases, against 87·8 in 1910.

So far as they go, these results are satisfactory but the fact remains that every year most of the true cases of burglary remain undetected. The fault, however, cannot altogether be justly ascribed to the police. The ignorance and simplicity of the villagers, the insecurity of private houses, badly lighted roads or the total lack of lighting and the impossibility of providing night patrols everywhere—causes over which the police have no control—all contribute to the success of criminals in the commission of this form of crime and in evading justice.

With respect to thefts—cattle and ordinary—the proportion of cases ending in conviction to cases tried is practically the same, 92·9 against 92·7 in 1910.

Four hundred and sixty out of a total of 498 cases of "receiving stolen property" were placed before the Courts, convictions being obtained in 420, the percentage of success being 91·3 as against 87·4 in the previous year. In dealing with cases of 'receiving' the police have secured a large measure of success particularly in the Northern Division and on Railways where all the cases tried ended successfully.

In respect to true police cognizable cases, an important test of efficiency, namely, the ratio of cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, stands as under for the year under report and the three previous years :—

	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
Ratio of cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of	47·5	44·8	44·7	44·2

Exclusive of Sind, the proportion for the Presidency proper stands at 49·9 against 51·5 in 1910, 51·2 in 1909 and 52·9 in 1908. The slight deterioration during the year under review in this ratio is, I am inclined to think, due to the fact that owing to the rise in reported crime the police had more work to attend to and less time to devote to individual cases.

The District Magistrate, Ahmednagar, observes :—

"Besides the work of the police there are the idiosyncrasies of different magistrates to be taken into account in judging of these figures. Some, I consider, are far too prone to discharge and acquit."

The District Magistrate, Násik, observes :—

"The number of convictions in this district is quite good, so good, that one would expect a large diminution in crime. Yet, housebreakings, at least, continue to be common. This is no doubt due to the misplaced leniency of magistrates against which I have struggled ever since I came here . . . . . I do not know whether they think that housebreaking is a venial offence or whether they believe that one month's imprisonment deters the habitual housebreaker, instead of merely amusing him."

The District Magistrate, Hyderabad, commenting on the work of the Riverain Police, observes :—

"Weak magistrates often do not take sufficient trouble with cases to convict. Acquittals and discharges also give the magistrate practical immunity from interference from above. But the superior magistracy always welcome reports by the police of cases in which there have been clear failures of justice."

and in reviewing the work of the District Police, states:—

"The extending habit of employing pleaders for the defence is, in my opinion, largely the cause of the general tendency of convictions to decrease. On the whole the guiltiest of men stands a better chance with a pleader than without one and a police case, unless not only honestly but capably put before the Court, stands a very fair and proper chance of having the bottom knocked out of it, when opposed by a pleader."

Sessions Cases.

13. Altogether 844 cases were committed to the Sessions Courts and 689 were tried during the year under review, convictions being obtained in 502.

The results before Sessions Courts were on the whole satisfactory, the percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases tried being 72·8 against 72·2 in 1910—practically stationary.

Infanticide.

14. In accordance with Government Resolution in the Judicial Department, No. 2486, dated the 26th April 1907, the following information is furnished regarding infanticide:—

Thirty-one cases of infanticide were reported during the year against 25 in 1910, 2* from the Northern Division, 5† from the Central Division, 22‡ from the Southern Division, and 2 from Sind.

* { 1 in Broach. 1 in Surat.

† { 1 in Ahmednagar. 1 in West Khándesh. 1 in Sholápur. 2 in Sátára.

‡ { 1 in Belgaum. 6 in Bijápur. 14 in Dhárwár. 1 in Kánara.

In the two cases in the Northern Division, one was acquitted and the other was under trial at the close of the year 1911. In all the five cases in the Central Division, the infants killed were illegitimate. The cases ended in conviction. In 13 out of 22 cases in the Southern Division, the mothers killed their newborn illegitimate children and secretly disposed of the bodies. Ten of these cases were disposed of by trial during the year under report, nine ending in conviction and one in discharge. In five cases the dead bodies of newborn children were found by the police but no trace could be obtained of the offenders. One of the two cases in Sind ended in conviction.

Offences under special and local laws.

15. Offences, including those pending from the previous year, dealt with by the police under special and local laws have but very slightly decreased, from 2,976 to 2,960. 2,384 of the 2,960 offences were brought to trial and 2,322 ended in conviction as against 2,375 and 2,305 in 1910. The ratio of cases convicted to cases tried was 97·4 against 97 in the preceding year.

Cognizable Crime—Direct cases.

16. The total number of true cases disposed of by Magistrates without the intervention of the police, during the year under report, was 6,925 as against 7,810 in 1910. Of these, 2,902 ended in conviction, the percentage of cases convicted to tried being 41·9 against 42 in 1910. There was a drop in the number of true direct cases throughout the Presidency except on Railways, where there was a slight rise. The decline was most noticeable in the Southern Division (540 cases).

The Commissioner, Southern Division, again ascribes the low percentage of convictions in cases under the Indian Penal Code (Classes I to V) to the "failure of Magistrates to examine complainants carefully before issuing process".

Statement A—Part II.

Persons in police cases.

17. With over 2,000 more cases to deal with, the total number of persons arrested by the police *suo motu* during the year of report increased from 26,581 to 27,301—a rise of 720 persons. Persons released without being brought to trial totalled 860 as against 729 in 1910, giving a percentage of 3·1 against 2·7 in the preceding year. Persons for disposal, including those pending at the commencement of the year, numbered 30,748 as against 30,219 in 1910. Of the former number, 25,058 were actually placed on trial, and 15,529 were convicted. The ratio of persons tried to persons for disposal is 81·5 as against 84 in 1910 and of persons

convicted to tried 61·9 as compared with 59·6 in 1910. The variation is slight but on the right side. Except in the Central Division, some improvement in the ratio of convictions is noticeable everywhere.

The percentage of persons convicted to tried in connection with cases under the Indian Penal Code (Classes I to V) works out, for the whole Presidency, to 57·6 against 55·2 in 1910. Under Class VI it has further advanced from 85·3 to 86·1.

During the year under review, 853 persons were tried for murders and cognate offences against 899 in the previous year and 48·4 as against 50·6 per cent. of these were convicted. There have been fewer convictions in the Central Division, the percentage of convictions to tried having dropped from 62·3 to 50·8. Elsewhere the fluctuations are normal. The number of persons tried for dacoities was 282 as against 489 in 1910 and the ratio of convictions has declined considerably from 53·8 to 35·1. In the Central and Southern Divisions, the fall is very marked, the percentages of conviction being 23·7 and 25·3 as compared with 54·5 and 52 respectively in the preceding year. Sind alone has done better.

Four hundred and twenty persons, as compared with 421 in 1910, were tried for robberies, the ratio of convictions to tried being 53·1 againt 57·7 in the previous year. The highest ratio 77·5 per cent. is returned by the Southern Division. Elsewhere there is a decline.

On charges of "burglary", 3,043 persons were tried and 2,095 or 68·8 per cent. convicted as against 2,949 persons tried and 1,862 or 63·1 per cent. convicted in 1910. All the territorial divisions share in the improvement.

Eight thousand and eight persons against 7,994 were tried for thefts of all kinds and 71·7 against 71·4 were convicted. No noteworthy variations are noticeable in the different divisions or on railways.

Altogether 895 persons were sent to trial for receiving stolen property as against 829 in 1910, convictions being secured in 554 or 61·9 per cent. against 60·9 in the preceding year.

So far as can be gathered from the district and divisional reports, 1,418 persons were committed to the Sessions Courts in the Presidency proper and on Railways. Of these, 56·6 per cent. were convicted as compared with 62·1 per cent. in 1910.

In respect to persons convicted in cognizable cases, the Commissioner in Sind remarks :—

"A further improvement has occurred in the percentage of persons convicted to those disposed of by trial though the standard attained remains undesirably low."

The ratio of persons convicted to persons tried is a reliable test of police working, because there is no room here, as there is in the disposal of cases, for errors in classification and so on. Judged by this test, the police in the Presidency have, on the whole, done fairly well and rather better during the year under review than in 1910, the proportion of convictions to tried being 61·9 per cent. as against 59·6 in 1910. Eliminating the figures for Sind, the same percentage works out to 67·1. The ratios for the preceding four years stood as under :—

	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
The Presidency including Sind	59·3	59·5	59·	59·6
The Presidency proper	62·4	63·	64·6	65·2

Statement B—Part I.

Non-cognizable crime.

18. As compared with the previous year, non-cognizable reported crime has dropped from 75,962 to 72,777. The decline is most marked in the Central Division (2,647 cases) and Northern Division (1,246 cases).

The total number of cases for disposal was 76,164 as against 79,819 in the previous year: 27,799 cases or 36·4 per cent. ended in conviction. Of the cases for disposal, 19,658, as compared with 20,116, were cases of "voluntarily causing hurt".

The District Magistrate, Sátára, observes:—

"While remarking on the work of magistrates, it is safe to say that at least 50 per cent. of their hurt and assault cases should never have formed the subject of judicial proceedings at all. They act in ignorance of section 95, Indian Penal Code: and a special circular was necessary which has done much to reduce these harassing complaints in trivial matters which in a London Police Court would have brought down the censure of the magistrate on the complainant instead of issue of process. I do not consider that in the majority of compounded cases, any composition at all is made by the accused, and a third class magistrate only too frequently allows a complainant to withdraw under the guise of compounding in a case which he could not prove and in which the magistrate should have employed section 250, Criminal Procedure Code."

Statement B—Part II.

Persons in non-cognizable cases.

19. Persons who appeared before Courts in connection with non-cognizable cases numbered 129,885 as against 133,981 in 1910. Of these, 66,947 were tried and 54 per cent. as against 58 in the previous year convicted. 9,390 persons, 3,833 of whom are returned by the Northern Division, were discharged after appearance, without trial, as against 8,773.

5,560 persons remained under trial at the close of the year as against 5,921 in 1910.

Commenting on the large number (1,211) of persons discharged after appearance, without trial, the Commissioner, Southern Division, remarks:—

"It was apparently possible in these cases and in some of the cases which were abandoned or withdrawn, that a more careful examination of the complainants by Magistrates would have saved accused persons from the unnecessary trouble and expense involved in appearing before the Court."

Statement C.

Property stolen and recovered.

20. The value of property stolen during the year under review, in connection with cognizable crime, was Rs. 14,76,842 as compared with Rs. 13,90,801 in the previous year. It is only in the Northern Division and on the Railways that less property was stolen in 1911 than in 1910. Elsewhere there has been a rise which is most marked in the Central Division, Rs. 48,346. The increase in the Southern Division is Rs. 31,137 and in Sind Rs. 13,378.

The value of property restored for the entire Presidency stood at Rs. 500,858 and this yields a percentage of recoveries of 33·9 as against 35·6 in 1910. The results on the Railways compare very favourably during the year under report with those in the territorial divisions. The Railway percentage of recovery has jumped from 28·7 to 43·7. Considerably less property was stolen and more was recovered on the Railways.

Of the territorial divisions, Sind stands first with an improved recovery percentage of 37· against 34·6 in 1910. Next in order come the Northern, Southern and Central Divisions but in these deterioration is noticeable and is most marked in the Southern Division. The ratio of property recovered to property stolen is, however, the least reliable of all tests of police efficiency.

The Commissioner in Sind observes:—

"It is satisfactory to note that the steady improvement noticed last year in the recoveries of stolen property has been maintained."

In 1910 there was a decided improvement, in the Presidency proper, in the ratio of property restored to property stolen. During the year under review,

it has slipped back somewhat, mainly because of the failure of the police to recover the property in two heavy cases in the Central Division—one in Sholápur in which property worth Rs. 52,000 was involved, and one in Sátára in which property worth Rs. 15,000 was stolen.

The figures relating to the proportion of recoveries for previous years are contrasted with those for the year 1911 in the subjoined table :—

Year.	Presidency including Sind.	Presidency proper only.
1907	30·6	28·6
1908	45·	50·2
1909	30·2	30·5
1910	35·6	36·
1911	33·9	32·4

The District Magistrate, Ahmedabad, remarks :—

"In considering the proportion (29·76) of stolen property recovered, it must be remembered that the value as stated by the complainant often requires liberal discounting."

The District Magistrate, Sátára, observes :—

"The percentage of property recovered as given in these reports is wholly unreliable for all purposes, whether statistical or indicative. In the first place a complainant exaggerates the amount of property stolen to increase the importance of the offence in the hope that the police will pay more attention to the case, and in the second, the amount recovered is valued at its proper value. A single large case of unrecovered property will vitiate the figures completely. The percentage recovered should be average percentage of property recovered in each case, if the figures are to reflect any light on the workings of the police. . . . . The present report fully bears out my contention, as in this year we have a theft of Rs. 15,000 stolen seven years ago, a large sum with little hope of recovery even under the most intelligent police in the world."

The District Magistrate, Dhárwár, states :—

"There was a considerable decrease in the percentage of stolen property recovered. But if any conclusions are to be drawn from the figures, the correctness of the statements of complainants with regard to the value of their missing property must be assumed a very large assumption."

Preventive Action.

Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code cases and cases under Regulation XII of 1827.

21. Altogether 5,666 bad characters were proceeded against under the provisions of Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, during the year under report as against 5,620 in the previous year and over 74 per cent. of these were called on to furnish security as against 76 per cent. in 1910. 1,857 furnished security, 685 were released on agreement under Regulation XII of 1827 and 1,660 went to jail in default. The increased activity noticed in the previous year's report has been well maintained and the quality of work done has been satisfactory.

The subjoined table furnishes detailed information in respect to action taken under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, and Regulation XII of 1827 :—

Divisions.		Total number of persons proceeded against.	Number ordered to furnish security.	Number who furnished security.	Number released on agreement under Regulation XII of 1827.	Number who went to jail in default of security.	Percentage of persons from whom security was demanded to persons proceeded against.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Northern Division	1910 ...	816	674	451	33	190	82·5
	1911 ...	1,885	1,706	1,189	200	317	90·5
Central Division	1910 ...	828	638	255	43	340	77·
	1911 ...	875	591	220	4	367	67·5
Southern Division	1910 ...	2,058	1,696	250	1,209	237	89·3
	1911 ...	990*	783	181	455	147	79·09
Sind	1910 ...	1,809	1,185	306	33	846	65·5
	1911 ...	1,821	1,060	261	26	773	58·2
Presidency Railways.	1910 ...	109	81	20	...	61	74·3
	1911 ...	95	62	6	...	56	65·2
For the entire Presidency.	1910 ...	5,620	4,274	1,282	1,318	1,674	76·
	1911 ...	5,666	4,202	1,857	685	1,660	74·1

* For 416 of these, Mr. Starte, the Officer on Special Duty for the settlement of certain criminal tribes in the Bijápur District, is responsible.

It will be seen from columns 4, 5 and 6 that 575 more persons furnished security in 1911 than in 1910, 14 fewer went to jail in default and that the number released on agreement under Regulation XII of 1827 dropped by nearly one-half.

The Commissioner, Northern Division, observes :—

"Much more use was made especially in Kaira and Broach of the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code than is usually the case in this Division."

In the Broach District no less than 200 persons were dealt with under the provisions of Regulation XII of 1827. This is a good record of useful preventive work, on which the District Magistrate remarks as under :—

"Regulation XII must be a mainstay of criminal administration in this district for many years to come and will require further pressing next year, as, owing to the present year's scarcity conditions, it has had to be temporarily in abeyance."

Section 27 of Regulation XII of 1827 is a most useful and suitable provision for securing the good conduct of troublesome people, for, under it, precautionary measures of a more lenient nature than the alternative of going to jail in default of security provided by the Criminal Procedure Code can be adopted. It would, in my opinion, be in the interests of the peace and order if more use were made of this Regulation in other districts.

The District Magistrate, Ahmednagar, remarks :—

"Active steps have been taken against bad characters. Some magistrates, again, are too weak in this respect and decline to accept trustworthy evidence of general bad repute, though the Criminal Procedure Code specially authorises it, and very often it is the only evidence possible to obtain. Such want of firmness is naturally very disheartening and discouraging to the police."

The Commissioner in Sind observes :—

"The tendency to excessive activity in certain districts under the preventive provision of the Criminal Procedure Code has very properly been restrained by the vigilance of the District Magistrates."

While in some districts the police and magistracy working together have dealt successfully with a large number of cases under the preventive section of the law, from one or two comes the complaint that the police obtain little or no sympathy and assistance from the magistracy in this important matter, the explanation offered being that the latter are already seriously overworked and have not the time to deal with much work under Chapter VIII. Excessive zeal under the provisions of Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, is, of course, undesirable. If a salutary effect is to be obtained, cases must be judiciously selected, and when this is done, it should not be difficult to secure the necessary amount of evidence. The working of Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, and Regulation XII of 1827, both valuable weapons for checking the criminal proclivities of bad characters and the criminal classes, is a duty to which District Superintendents of Police and Assistant Superintendents of Police should give close personal attention. I agree with the opinions expressed by some Superintendents that no surety should be accepted without previous reference to the police as to his status and suitability. Professional sureties make quite an appreciable competence by standing security, so, unless steps are taken to make sure that the security tendered is genuine and good, the object of the proceedings is liable to be defeated.

Criminal Classes and influx of Suspicious Foreigners.

22. The Commissioner, Northern Division, observes, with special reference to Pathans and Chharas in Ahmedabad, Ghaghries and Chhabdas in the Panch Maháls and 54 foreigners in Kaira, that there was noticeable influx of suspicious foreigners into the division during the year under report. These criminal classes and suspicious foreigners were closely watched and suitably dealt with when police action was possible under the law.

The Commissioner, Central Division, writes :—

"A few Sikhs and Pathans of doubtful character have settled in the Ahmednagar District and their movements are watched by the police."

and he gives details of the prosecution, conviction and sentences to long terms under section 401, Indian Penal Code, of a gang of Mang Garudis from Kolhápur in Poona, one of Uchlias and another of Gujeráthi Bhats in Sátára and of another gang of Gujeráthi Bhats broken up by the police and made to return to Gujaráth.

The District Superintendent of Police, Sholápur (Mr. Kelly), attributes the increase of crime in the Sholápur District to the Kaikadis. The District Magistrate comments on the subject as follows:—

"The last reports on this subject in my office were received in July 1909. They showed that 60 Kaikadi families had been given 2,580 acres of land in 16 different villages, and that they had brought under cultivation 52 per cent. of the land allotted to them. . . . . To my mind, it was a mistake permitting Kaikadis to settle anywhere and everywhere. They should have been confined to villages under police posts. I shall see how far it is possible to move them to such places. . . . . Instructions are being issued to magistrates inculcating the use of discretion in accepting the sureties offered by Kaikadis whose security is ordered to be taken under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code."

The Commissioner, Central Division, in this connection remarks :—

"The passing of the new Criminal Tribes Act (III of 1911) and the notification of the classes of the community, notorious for criminal propensities under section 3 of that Act, will, it is hoped, restrict their movements and make detection of crime easier."

The Commissioner, Southern Division, says :—

"As usual, members of criminal classes were responsible for several offences against property during the year under report in all the districts, and the police secured their conviction in many cases. . . . . No suspicious foreigners are reported to have appeared, in any of the districts of the division during the year."

The Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind observes :—

"A party of 12 men (Baurias) was disturbed during their operations at night in the Hyderabad Town and in a scuffle with the police, two of them were shot. The gang was traced to the Thar and Párkar District and was proceeded against under Chapter VIII Criminal Procedure Code.

"In the Sukkur District, the Jaghiranis * * * and Shars * * * still continued to give trouble. The settlement referred to last year has now been established for the Jaghiranis. * * * * * * There were signs pointing to a recrudescence of crime by the Hurs of the Thar and Párkar District during the year."

"On the Sind Railways, the Shers, Turts, Jaghiranis, Gharianis, Jangijas and Chachars * * * * and the Shoras, Gaddas, Jakhrias, Baroches, Jokhias, Palari and Babars * * * * * were as troublesome as ever."

And he adds that measures for the establishment of additional police to be posted on the worst areas are under consideration.

Writing on the subject of sett lement work among the criminal classes, the District Superintendent of Police, Bijápur, says :—

"Mr. Starte writes 'To the best of my knowledge none of the Chapparbands have made any false coins during the year'. * * * * 'A quarrel about a woman or a fear of a ghost has in cases disorganised the work which has taken a year to accomplish'. * * * * 'The police who are working under the settlement scheme on deputation have worked loyally for the success of the scheme.'"

The District Magistrate, Dhárwár, observes :—

"So far as the District Magistrate can judge, the watching of wandering gangs is carefully attended to. * * * * The Haranshikaris that have been settled are not doing well. At Benhal in Ron, where they were given some excellent land, they failed to raise a crop, though the village generally did exceedingly well. They are restless and want to be off. The last statement applies to the gang at Meundi in the Mundargi Petha. * * * * * It appears, however, that in the previous season, which was a good one, and when they were described as doing well, they did no work themselves but hired local cultivators to till their ground for them. The fact is that no inducement will make them do a stroke of work with their own hands. Left to wander from place to place, they are a tax on the energies of the police and general nuisance. Settled in a village, they occupy unprofitably land which would be gladly taken by the villagers and are a local and intensified nuisance."

Last year, I expressed a fear lest settlement work in the Bijápur District should react on neighbouring districts by increasing the number of wandering gangs with criminal propensities elsewhere. There is reason to suppose that this fear was well founded. Excellent work is being done in Bijápur by Mr. Starte and I would not abate it at all. Rather, the situation, in my opinion, calls for an extension of the experiment on similar lines under Mr. Starte's supervision and control as a whole-time officer to, at any rate, Dhárwár and Belgaum.

The need for this will, in my opinion, be all the more urgent soon, in view of the fact that His Highness the Nizám's Government have directed that all foreign gangs of Kanjar Bhats and Mang Garudis—incorrigible criminals who wander about in gangs—shall, in future, be deported from His Highness' Dominions. The obvious effect of this, unless we take special measures to protect ourselves, will be to bring about an influx of criminal classes into British Territory and to add considerably to the criminal population of the districts of the Presidency bordering on and near His Highness the Nizám's Dominions.

The Criminal Tribes Act, III of 1911, became law during the year under review. It gives the police and magistracy increased powers of control over the criminally disposed classes, and already in several districts certain tribes and classes have been notified under the Act as Criminal Tribes. It is to be hoped that the benefits accruing to the public will be commensurate with the no small amount of additional work that the law throws on to the police in the matter of registration and other formalities.

During the year under review, the police—District, Railway and Criminal Investigation Department working in co-operation—have done excellent work in unearthing some large well organized gangs of professional criminals addicted to theft, burglary and dacoity. The detection and bringing to justice of professional criminals who prey on the public in association with one another is one of the most valuable services the police can render the people, especially in the mofussil where the inhabitants of the villages are so ignorant and simple that they fall easy victims to the cunning and daring of these pests of society. There is no more effective way of dealing with them than on gang cases.

Though gang cases are difficult to prove, involve more trouble and take up more time than proceeding against individuals on isolated cases they well repay the labour expended on them.

Habitual offenders.

23. Among 15,529 persons convicted of cognizable offences during the year under report, 2,424 were identified as having been previously convicted and 1,033 were classed as habitual offenders as compared with 1,035 during 1910. The Central Division returns the largest number (412) of habituals.

Criminal Investigation Department.

24. The Criminal Investigation Department, which includes the Finger Print Bureau, is under the immediate control of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department.

Mr. J. A. Guider, C.I.E., held the appointment of Deputy Inspector-General of Police throughout the year.

Messrs. E. P. White and H. Stanley held the appointment of Personal Assistant from 1st January to 10th March and from 11th March to 31st December respectively. Mr. C. J. Power, Deputy Superintendent of Police, continued on Special Duty under Mr. Guider during the year and was attached to the Criminal Investigation Department.

There was no change in the permanent strength and constitution of the Criminal Investigation Department staff during 1911.

It was, however, temporarily augmented during the closing months of the year by 1 Deputy Superintendent, 3 Inspectors, 4 Sub-Inspectors, 5 Head Constables and 25 Constables—this temporary addition being dispensed with after the Delhi Durbar.

Unusual responsibility was thrown on the Criminal Investigation Department staff during the year of review by reason of the Royal Visit to India, the Coronation Durbar at Delhi and the Royal tours. Officers of the Department were deputed on special duty to various places in India in aid of the local police. So far as I am aware, they performed their duties with tact and efficiency and to the complete satisfaction of the local heads of police under whom they worked.

During the year under report, the Criminal Investigation Department staff, besides being engaged on enquiries of a political nature, were also engaged on several lengthy and complex investigations, prosecutions and enquiries, which were instituted either on information received direct, or at the request and in aid of the local police.

It was further employed in co-operation with the police of other Provinces in watching the movements of political suspects and criminals of note. In addition to the above, special attention was also paid to the prevention and spread of serious crime, the pursuit of criminals and to the very important duty of marking down and dealing with foreign and local professional criminals.

Of the 146 enquiries specially taken up, 74 were criminal, while the remainder were of a political or quasi-political and confidential nature.

The following cases are some of the most important of the former:—

I. In continuation of the Poona Gujaráthi Thakarda gang case of last year, 8 further arrests were made by the local police assisted by the Criminal Investigation Department and a supplementary case instituted against them. The case has been committed to the Sessions and was pending trial when the year closed.

II. Twenty of the 23 Marwari Bauriahs who were awaiting trial at the end of the last year in the East Khándesh District for offences under sections 400, 401 and 75, Indian Penal Code, were convicted and sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from 7 to 5 years' rigorous imprisonment. Incidental to this enquiry, five Marwari shroffs were proceeded against for receiving stolen property. One has been convicted and sentenced and four were under trial at the close of the year. Enquiries are still in progress to trace and run down other members of this dangerous gang.

III. In the case of Will and Deed forgeries, detected by this Department in the Kaira District, 20 cases were placed before the courts, of which 16 were disposed of involving the covictions of 15 persons, while 4 cases were pending trial at the close of the year. Evidence has been obtained in 27 other cases which will be sent up for trial in due course.

IV. In September 1910, a rich Gujaráthi Bania while on his way to Poona from Alandi (Poona District) with his family was set upon by a gang, the members of which subsequently turned out to be Máng Garudis, who looted property valued at Rs. 12,000. The Criminal Investigation Department co-operated with the district police in this enquiry. Four persons were arrested, three of whom were convicted, one being made approver. A fifth accused is still at large.

V. In August 1910, one Subamiya Aminmiya, an Inamdar of Chandna in the Matar Táluka, Kaira District, was murdered. The investigation of the local police failed. Criminal Investigation Department officers were deputed with the result that 6 persons were arrested, of whom 4 were convicted and sentenced by the Sessions Court to transportation for life while two were acquitted.

VI. The daring escape of the convict Mallia Khote from the Belgaum Jail.

Sixty persons were arrested by the Criminal Investigation Department staff under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, 37 of whom were bound over to be of good behaviour for periods varying from 2 years to 6 months; 7 were discharged, while the cases against 16 were pending before the courts at the close of the year.

Finger Print Bureau.

25. The strength of the Finger Print Bureau staff remained the same during 1911 as in the preceding year.

At the beginning of 1911, there were on record 100,063 slips and during the year 5,292 new slips were received for record making a total of 105,355. Of these 159 slips were destroyed owing to deaths amongst convicts and ex-convicts leaving 105,196 slips on record at the close of the year 1911 as compared with 100,063 at the close of 1910.

The number of new slips received is less than the previous year's receipts by 1,745.

None of the 5,292 impression slips received for record were of ex-convicts, while in 1910 there were 6. The figures show a continued decline, due, no doubt, to the fact that many ex-convicts have been lost sight of since 1898 or have died. There are still approximately 5,847 ex-convicts whose finger impressions are required for record, but it is unlikely that many of these will be obtained.

Of the 5,292 new slips received for record, 213 were from the City of Bombay, 4,506 from the Districts and Railways of this Presidency, 128 from Sind, and the remainder came from other Presidencies, Native States, etc.

During the year 330 slips were received for record from Native States as against 265 in 1910, and 729 were sent for record and 2,765 for trace to the Central Finger Print Bureau, Simla.

There has been a marked rise in the number of slips received for trace, the number in 1911 being 14,031 as against 12,333 in 1910.

1,644 slips were received for identification from other Provinces, Presidencies and Hyderabad (Deccan), 323 from Native States and 219 from Kathiawar, Palanpur and Mahi Kantha Agencies.

In 1,751 cases, including 87 from other Provinces and 74 from Native States and Agencies, the antecedents of accused persons were traced as against 1,710 in the year 1910. There is thus an increase of 41 successful cases over the last year's figures.

In 648 cases, previous convictions were proved, but enhanced punishment was awarded in 620 cases only as against 570 in 1910. In 111 cases the accused received lighter punishments and in 25 the same punishment as previously awarded. All were brought to the notice of the District Magistrates concerned

In 99 cases as against 204 in 1910 the accused were identified locally by Chief Operators, without reference to the Finger Print Bureau. Of this number 93 were traced before, and 6 after, the accused had been convicted.

The following table summarises progress in the work of the Bureau :—

Year.	No. of cards or slips received for record.	No. of cards or slips received for trace.	No. of cases traced.	Remarks.
1907	4,848	11,016	1,148	
1908	5,724	14,106	1,602	
1909	7,851	14,115	1,682	
1910	7,037	12,333	1,710	
1911	5,292	14,031	1,751	

In 35 cases during 1911, 5 officers of the Finger Print Bureau were summoned to give expert evidence in magistrates' and superior courts. The total number of days these officers were away from head-quarters while so engaged was 51. Twenty-nine of these cases ended in conviction.

During the year under notice, 15,055 finger impression slips of ex-convicts, coming under the category of rule 5-A, correction slip No. 609, on page 230 of the Police Manual, were rough listed and 7,319 were finally tabulated by the Finger Print Bureau staff for destruction.

During the year of report, an Inspector from the Zanzibar Police was admitted to the Finger Print Bureau, Poona, under the orders of Government, and was fully instructed in the duties of an officer in charge of a Bureau, including the sub-classification of finger tips. There were also 15 candidates trained in the duties of a Chief Operator, including also the sub-classification of finger tips and 3 officers who were formerly members of the Finger Print Bureau and are finger print experts went through a refresher course at the Bureau.

The number of finger impression slips received in the Central Finger Print Bureau for Sind, at Karáchi, during the year under report, was 2,971 as against 2,795 in the year 1910. The grand total of slips now recorded in the Bureau is 35,219. They have all been classified and arranged on their respective file boards. The subsequent conviction slips received and entered during 1911 numbered 493 as compared with 494 in 1910. The number of slips received for search was 5,466 as against 4,080 in 1910. Of these, 1,318 were traced as against 1,083 in the preceding year. During the year, 69 officers from various districts were instructed in the system of taking finger prints and given operator's certificates, 7 being chief operator's certificates; 447 slips of foreigners were sent to the Central Finger Print Bureau at Simla for record. The number of civil and criminal cases in which officers of the Finger Print Bureau were summoned to give evidence in the courts of the various magistrates in the Province was 18, out of which 17 ended in conviction. The number of days the officers were absent from the Bureau was 23.

Miscellaneous work done by the Police.

26. In addition to the work connected with the prevention, detection and disposal of crime accounted for in the accompanying statements, many duties of a miscellaneous nature devolve on the police of which the statements contain no record. The following information gathered from the district reports will perhaps prove of interest. The police served 317,580 summonses and warrants, assisted in extinguishing 1,466 fires and destroyed 116,030 stray and ownerless dogs. In Sind alone 109,290 summonses and warrants were served and 23,742 stray dogs killed. On the Presidency Railways 912 accidents and 1,507 missing goods cases were enquired into. Of the latter only 185 proved to be thefts. Further the police enquired into 886 cognizable and 579 non-cognizable offences referred to them by magistrates, 13,173 petty offences under the Cantonment and Police Acts, 533 suicides, 4,503 accidents of all kinds, 605 suspicious and unnatural deaths and served thousands of distress warrants; Sind and only four districts of the Presidency proper, return figures relating to the recovery of fines amounting to Rs. 31,966 of which Sind contributes Rs. 17,005. Over and above all this the police licensed and supervised public conveyances everywhere in the mofussil and were required to escort a large number of prisoners and lákhs of treasure about the Presidency and even beyond.

The District Magistrate, Ahmednagar, writes :—

"The District Police performed a vast mass of useful miscellaneous work during the year."

The District Magistrate, Ahmedabad, says :—

"Of sheer drudgery the Police have done their full share uncomplainingly and efficiently."

Personal investigation of serious crimes.

27. Out of a total of 1,087 cases returned as serious, the scenes of 598 were visited by gazetted Police officers; no reasons other than those enumerated in paragraph 27 of my last year's report have been advanced for not visiting the scenes of a larger number.

In Sind, the Southern Division and Central Division the scenes of a considerable number of serious offences remained unvisited, namely, 215, 112 and 89 out of 332, 230 and 277 cases respectively.

The Divisional Commissioners have not expressed any personal opinion as to whether or not the reasons advanced for omission to visit the scenes of serious crimes were adequate.

The Commissioner, Central Division, observes that

"The number of cases in which the scenes of serious offences were not visited is nearly one-third of the total and seems large."

The Commissioner in Sind remarks :—

"In the numerous cases in which the scenes of serious crime have been left unvisited the explanations furnished are on the whole satisfactory except in the Thar and Párkar District where the Commissioner is not satisfied of the sufficiency of the reasons assigned by the District Superintendent of Police for visiting only 7 out of 52 scenes of crime. It is at the same time only fair to remark that Mr. Priestley was during the year the most active and mobile officer in the whole province and there is no reason to impute to him any want of energy or of initiative."

On the whole, I think, it may be accepted from the district reports that District Magistrates, with one or two exceptions (Surat and Panch Mahâls), are satisfied that an adequate amount of work was done by superior officers of the police in the matter of personal visitation of scenes of serious crime and that where visits were not possible that the reasons given were substantial.

Statement D.

Strength of the Police.

28. The sanctioned strength of the entire police force of the Presidency, inclusive of Railways and Sind, stood at 24,194 officers and men as against 24,104 in the preceding year. The increase is mainly due to the following additions in the strength :—

Fifty units (rank and file) added to the Kaira District as a result of re-organization sanctioned in Government Resolution in the Judicial Department, No. 1329, dated 3rd March 1911;

Seven units sanctioned for the Harbour Branch and Tadval-Latur Extension of the G. I. P. Railway;

Fifteen Sub-Inspectors towards completion of the re-organized cadre;

Thirty units in Sind, inclusive of 5 Sub-Inspectors, trained in the Central Police Training School, Násik, 14 head constables and constables for Railways, 10 head constables and constables in the Lárkhána District and 1 head constable to the Water Police at Karáchi.

There was a reduction of 11 units in all, namely, 1 head constable and 10 constables, from the Police strength on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, owing to the transfer of the Gáekwár's Dabhoi Section to the Baroda State.

In addition to the sanctioned strength, temporary additions, including chowkidárs on railways, aggregating, so far as I can gather from the Divisional and Railway Police Superintendents' reports, 731 officers and men,

inclusive of 5 foot and 1 mounted head constable and 28 constables for Sind, were entertained during the year under review for plague duty, as additional police on account of the misconduct of villagers or for other extra duties. The additional force employed in the Násik District under orders contained in Government Resolutions in the Judicial Department, No. 3642, dated the 29th June 1910, and No. 4969, dated the 30th August 1910, was disbanded from the 1st July 1911.

Cost of Police.

29. The cost of the police advanced from Rs. 63,17,300 in 1910 to Rs. 65,61,506 in the year under report. Of the total rise of Rs. 2,44,206, Sind is responsible for Rs. 1,61,610 and the Presidency proper for the balance of Rs. 82,596. The increased cost in the Presidency proper is due mainly to the augmentation of the Criminal Investigation Department staff sanctioned towards the last quarter of 1910 and of the Kaira Police as a result of the introduction of the complete re-organization scheme during the latter half of the year under review. Some of it was due to the special police arrangements connected with the Royal Visit as well as to the further introduction of measures of re-organization in Sind and in the Presidency proper.

Proportion of Police to area and population.

30. One policeman to every 5·74 square miles and 1·74 railway miles as against 5·73 and 1·77 respectively was the proportion of police to area. As regards population, there was 1 policeman for every 774 persons against 1 to 738 in 1910.

Proportion of cognizable crime investigated to the Police force.

31. The proportion of cognizable crime investigated to police is, for the entire Presidency, 1 policeman to 1·41 crimes during the year under review as against 1·38 in 1910. This ratio does not, however, present a correct picture of the state of things for reasons already explained in the corresponding paragraph of my annual report for the year 1909.

Inspection of police stations and outposts.

32. The number of police stations and outposts in the entire Presidency rose from 427 and 1,137 in 1910 to 437 and 1,145 respectively during the year under report, giving an increase of 10 police stations and 8 outposts. In addition to stations and outposts there were 122 sub-posts on the Presidency Railways but these it is intended to abolish when the Railway re-organization schemes are introduced.

Thirteen new police stations (4 in the Presidency proper and 9 in Sind) were created and 3 police stations in Sind were converted into outposts; the *net* increase of 10 police stations is thus explained. As a result of the opening of new stations and of the conversion of outposts into police stations and *vice versâ*, 27 new outposts were created (of which Sind contributed 25) and 19 were abolished, 12 of which belonged to Sind; there was thus a *net* increase of 8 over the previous year's figure. The districts in which new police stations were created are:—Thána 2, Sátára 1, Kolába 1, Sukkur 6, Lárkhána 1 and Sind Railways 2.

In all, 377 police stations and 869 outposts were visited and inspected by gazetted Police officers. One hundred and twenty out of 122 sub-posts were also visited and inspected on the Presidency Railways. Sixty police stations and 276 outposts remained uninspected, the ratio of stations uninspected to the total number of police stations being

in districts in the Presidency proper ... 9·4 per cent.,
and
in districts in Sind ... ... 26·7 per cent.

Similar percentages for outposts are 20 and 35·6 respectively.

The Deputy Inspector-General for Sind gives the following as probable contributory causes for less inspection work done by Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Police:—

His Excellency the Viceroy's visit; the Coronation Darbár; the Bráhui raids; the scarcity in the Desert Circle of the Thar and Párkar District; the considerable number of transfers among the gazetted officers.

The Commissioner, Central Division, writes :—

"The number of police stations and outposts which remained uninspected in the East Khándesh District was rather large owing, it is reported, to the engagement of the Superintendent and his assistants in investigation of crime."

The report of the Commissioner, Northern Division, is silent on the subject of inspection work, while the Commissioner, Southern Division, seems satisfied with it as nothing to the contrary is stated in his review.

On the whole, the work of inspection by district officers was, in my opinion, adequate, regard being had to the special circumstances of the year.

Besides the ordinary inspection work done by district officers, the Range Deputy Inspectors-General made extended tours and inspected several Superintendents' offices, a considerable number of police stations and some outposts, both in districts and on railways.

Statement E.

Armament.

33. There was no change in the armament of the force during the year of review. Alteration is, however, about to be introduced, gradually and as funds permit, in the armament of all Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors, the Government of India having sanctioned the issue, for general use by officers of the Police Department, of the latest mark of Service Webley revolver and shorter revolvers of the Royal Irish Constabulary pattern for detective officers.

Punishments.

34. The total number of officers and men punished departmentally and judicially rose, on a slightly stronger force, from 3,181 in 1910 to 3,364 in the year under review. Thus 14·1 per cent. of the actual force were punished as against 13·6 in the previous year. The fluctuation is normal. The Central Division returns the highest number (1,102) of punishments against 692 in 1910, the Násik District alone being responsible for 397 departmental punishments as compared with 79 in 1910. The Commissioner, Central Division, states that this remarkable rise was due to stricter supervision. Sind shews a very small increase, the figures being 604 against 567. Elsewhere there was a decline which is most marked in the Northern Division (634 against 833).

Of the total number (3,364) of officers and men punished, 3,129 were for departmental and 235 for judicial offences as compared with 2,988 and 193 respectively in the preceding year. Of the judicial punishments (235) the largest number (70) is again returned by Sind, the smallest (18) by the Southern Division.

Eighty-three judicial punishments as compared with 94 in 1910 were under the Police Act for breach or neglect of duties etc., 6 as against 12 in 1910 under Chapter IX, Indian Penal Code, 133 as compared with 83 during 1910 under other offences and 13 against 4 in 1910 appear in columns 16 and 17 of Statement E.

There were 200 dismissals as against 243 in 1910, and Dhárwár again returns the highest number of dismissals (24 against 27 in 1910).

Departmental punishments are made up mostly of extra drill and black marks; fining as a punishment has been abolished. The individual attitude of Superintendents largely influences the number and severity of punishments and this gives rise to fluctuations from district to district and in the figures of one year as compared with those of another. The force, owing to additions due to re-organization in progress, still contains a large proportion of young, inexperienced and not fully trained constables, but, on the whole, I consider the conduct of the force has been satisfactory.

On the Presidency Railways, where there was no change in Superintendents, the statistics in respect of punishments testify to improvement in the conduct of the force.

Rewards.

35. Rewards by promotion, good conduct tickets and money grants numbered 8,489 as against 7,435 in 1910. Fifty men as compared with 31 in the previous year were rewarded by promotion. The sum disbursed on pecuniary rewards to the Police in the Presidency proper was Rs. 28,098 as against Rs. 19,260 in 1910.

The percentage of officers and men rewarded to the actual force was, during the year of report, 35·6 against 31·8.

The King's Police Medal was awarded to the following officers of the force in this Presidency in recognition of meritorious services:—

Mr. D. G. Ommanney, District Superintendent of Police;

Mr. C. S. Marston, District Superintendent of Police;

Mr. J. B. Samson, Deputy Superintendent of Police;

Head Constable Laltapersad Lakhai Persad of Surat; and

Head Constable Bhikajee Hurry More of Thána.

Titles were conferred as a personal distinction on the following officers during 1911:—

Khán Sáheb.

Inspector Inayatkhan Chandkhan of the Criminal Investigation Department.

Inspector Imam Mahamad of the Criminal Investigation Department.

Sub-Inspector Shaik Mustafa Shaik Selar of Sátára.

Ráo Sáheb.

Inspector Sakharam Subhanrao Salvi of the Kolába District.

Mr. H. R. Kothawala was decorated with the medal of the Royal Victorian Order for his services at Delhi during the Delhi Durbar and ten Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors in the Presidency proper were awarded certificates for meritorious services, etc., by Government on the 12th December 1911.

Several Officers and Head Constables received the Delhi Durbar medal.

One Constable, Bhaishanker Bapu of the Kaira Police, has since the close of the year been awarded the Bronze Medal of the Royal Humane Society for bravery in saving life during the year of review and two constables of the Sátára District Police, named Rao Babaji Vasagdeker and Ramji Gangaram Shinde, were awarded testimonials of the Royal Humane Society for similar gallantry.

Education.

36. Out of a total force of 902 officers and 22,911 men, 872 officers and 11,882 men can read and write as against 855 and 12,208 in the previous year. The proportion of educated officers and men to the total actual force has declined from 55·9 in 1910 to 53·5 in the year under review. The same ratio for the Presidency proper excluding Sind stands at 60·9 per cent. against 63 per cent. in 1910. The ratio for Sind in 1910 was 32·6 per cent. and in 1911 is 29·4 per cent.

The literacy of the rank and file by divisions can be judged from the following percentages on actual strength:—

In the Northern Division, 55 per cent.; in the Central Division 59 per cent.; in the Southern Division, 61 per cent.; in Sind, 29 per cent.; on Presidency Railways, 85 per cent.

The decline of 2 per cent. among the literates in the force in the entire Presidency is attributable to an increase of 469 officers and men over the preceding year's figure in the actual strength, that is, to fewer vacancies at the close of the year under review.

The ratio 53·5 per cent. for the year differs but slightly from that, 54·8, for the previous triennial period. It is in respect of securing educated men of

the requisite physique for the lower ranks of the force that difficulty is now being experienced. Industrial expansion has become so great and plague has created such a shortage in the labour market that the supply of intelligent men with education and the necessary physical qualifications cannot apparently keep pace with the demand.

Vacancies and Recruiting.

37. Actually and proportionately, there were fewer vacancies at the close of the year under report, namely, 294 against 667 in 1910. Of the 294 vacancies, 185 were in the nineteen districts and three railways of the Presidency proper and 109 in the six Sind Districts and one railway. The proportion of vacancies to sanctioned strength for the Presidency as a whole, stands at 1·2 against 2·7 in 1910, 2·6 in 1909, 2·9 in 1908 and 3·2 in 1907. Exclusive of Sind figures, the same ratios work out at 1·, 2·2, 1·98, 2·08 and 3·3 respectively. The improvement is due in some degree to the fact that the shortage in the monsoon brought about a bad agricultural year and this made recruiting easier.

In Sind and the Central Division, there was a marked improvement, as compared with the previous year, in the number of vacancies, the figures being 109 and 43 against 255 and 158 respectively.

The average number of vacancies at the close of the year for each charge in the Presidency proper comes to 8 and for Sind 15 as against 19 and 36 in the preceding year.

There were 2,661 enlistments during the year under report as against 2,557 in 1910. Of these 2,657 were constables as against 2,462 in the preceding year.

The Commissioner, Northern Division, writes:—

"The competition of the Mills and other large agencies of employment renders it increasingly difficult to recruit a class of men worth having as police at the rates now paid."

The Commissioner in Sind observes:—

"The large and satisfactory decrease in the number of vacancies is no doubt directly attributable to the improved rates of pay."

I have very little to add to what I have written in my Annual Reports for the two past years on the subject of "vacancies and recruiting" and "resignations". Opinions of local officers in respect to recruiting and the quality of the recruits coming forward for enlistment vary with local conditions.

In some districts owing to economic causes, greater difficulty is experienced in securing good, local material than in others. Then, the shrinkage of the labour market due to plague and the excessive demand for labour are disturbing factors. Employers of labour now-a-days find they have to pay exhorbitant wages to labourers for work in the fields, on works and in industrial concerns, if they would secure and keep their workmen.

A further stumbling block to recruiting is the comparatively high cost of living in all District headquarters where recruits have to spend the first year or two of their service and, in some places, the poor accommodation provided in the headquarters Lines. The difficulty now being experienced is that of securing a sufficiency of material suited to present day requirements for the unarmed police. With changing conditions, the spread of education and a higher standard of intelligence among the villagers, we require and should secure more intelligent and better educated men than before but I am afraid that it is just here that we are not making much headway, the recruits offering for enlistment in the unarmed police showing little improvement over the material obtained in previous years.

The simpler remedies are to press on with schemes for improved accommodation for police at headquarters and at police stations and outposts where this is inadequate, insanitary or bad and to gradually, as funds permit, extend the system of a local allowance to constables stationed at the headquarters of districts and in notoriously expensive areas. Better recruits for the unarmed police is what we are in need of and unless conditions alter, the task of keeping district forces up to strength and at the same time up to the standard of intel-

ligence required will become still more difficult with a succession of good years, the spread of education and increased industrial activity.

Resignations.

38. There were 114 fewer resignations in the year under report, the proportion of resignations to the actual strength being 4·5 as compared with 5·1 in 1910, 4·5 in 1909, 4·4 in 1908, 5·2 in 1907. The ratios for the Presidency proper only for these years stand as under :—

3·5 during 1911 against 3·9 in 1910, 3·2 in 1909, 3·2 in 1908 and 4·1 in 1907.

Resignations were most frequent in Sind, though the figures show slight improvement during 1911, and were least numerous in the Southern Division and on Presidency Railways.

The Commissioner in Sind observes :—

"Resignations though fewer are still large."

As explained above, the monsoon in 1911 was defective and as a result famine conditions prevailed in one district and scarcity elsewhere. The conditions were therefore easier for recruiting and calculated to make men pause and consider before resigning.

Health.

39. There is a lack of uniformity in the compilation of the health statistics in columns 37 and 38 of Statement E. Some districts have excluded re-admissions while others include them. So conclusions based on the figures given have to be accepted with caution. Moreover many men prefer or are obliged, owing to the lack of hospital facilities at outposts, when indisposed to continue working or to take casual leave rather than report sick. This is particularly the case in malarial tracts like Kánara. Taking, however, the figures as they are, the health of the force as a whole during the year under review shows improvement.

Lárkhána in Sind, Kaira, Ahmednagar and Sholápur return the smallest amount of sickness among the police, while Kánara, Thána, Kolába and Surat return the largest.

On Railways the health of the force was not so bad as it was in the preceding year, the Sind Railway being the healthiest.

The Railway Police in Bombay suffer greatly from malaria due to the men having to live in unhealthy, crowded chawls for want of sanitary lines in healthy surroundings. The scheme under correspondence for many years for building lines for the Railway Police in the Town and Island of Bombay is apparently no nearer a practical solution. Till lines are built the police can hope for no relief, on the other hand their health and therefore their efficiency is bound to deteriorate as house rent in Bombay advances in response to the general rise in prices.

The Commissioner, Central Division, writes :—

"Fever and ague were generally the more prevalent diseases."

The Commissioner, Southern Division, observes :—

"The health of the force was as usual the worst in the Kánara District where most of the cases of illness were due to malaria and its effects."

The Commissioner in Sind remarks :—

"The health of the force was better, an improvement which coincided with the diminution of malaria owing to a low inundation. No decided improvement in the health of the force can be looked for until the rank and file are fully provided with sanitary and adequate residential accommodation."

The free and liberal distribution of quinine, also of eucalyptus oil for application to the body in order to keep off mosquitoes, have been tried and are being continued, no doubt to some purpose, but the difficulty is to get the men

away from headquarters and European supervision to avail themselves of the remedies provided, regularly, in sufficient quantities and at the right time. So many of them are either difficult to convince as to the efficacy of quinine to ward off attacks of malaria and fever or too apathetic to adopt measures while they are well to keep sickness away.

Unfortunately continuous physical strain due to exposure during long hours of the day and night, service in unhealthy places and close contact with the people during epidemics of sickness and disease are inseparable from police work.

Casualties in the police force numbered 342 as against 289 in 1910 giving a percentage on actual strength of 1·43 against 1·23 in the preceding year. So far as information can be gathered from the divisional and district reports in the Presidency proper, there were 81 deaths from plague, of which 31 were in the Central Division alone, 4 from cholera and 29 from fever and other causes.

In some districts, inoculation is becoming more or less popular with the force while in others the old prejudice against it dies hard. For the spread of inoculation, much depends on the individual exertion and personal influence of the European officers of the force. The District Superintendents of Police, Poona, Sátára, Ahmednagar, Bijápur and Dhárwár, have specially interested themselves in the matter of inoculation. During the year under review, 2,905 policemen were inoculated as compared with 483 in 1910 in the Presidency proper.

Escapes and Recaptures.

40. Escapes numbered 147 as against 138 in 1910—35 from jails and lock-ups, 103 from the custody of the district police and 9 from that of the village police. The 9 escapes from the custody of the village police occurred in the Presidency proper. Of the 147 escapes, half the number occurred in Sind, the Southern Division and Presidency Railways contributed only 17 and 5 respectively.

There were in all 124 recaptures including 8 of the previous years' escapes as compared with 93 in 1910. The percentage of recaptures to escapes works out to 78·9 as against 63 in the preceding year.

The recapture in Bombay by the Poona Police, assisted by the Bombay City Police, of two desperate and dangerous life convicts, Rashiji Masanji and Talaji Ranaji, who had effected their escape from the Thana Jail was a good piece of work. Rashiji was the leader of a Thakarda gang of expert and professional burglars and had on a former occasion escaped from the Ratnágiri Jail. Had Rashiji not been speedily recaptured, the formation of another gang would have been only a question of time.

Inspector-General's tour.

41. During the year under review, I visited, on inspection and other duty, Katosan in the Mahi Kántha Agency and all the districts in the Northern Division, Násik, Sátára and Sholápur in the Central Division, and Belgaum, Dhárwár and Ratnágiri in the Southern Division. I also travelled all over the G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railway lines to check in detail and supervise the police arrangements in connection with the Royal and Viceregal journeys. Much of my time during the last four or five months of the year was occupied in elaborating police arrangements for the approaching Royal Visit.

Supply.

42. On the purchase of clothing, equipments and other supplies for the police of the districts and the railways of the Presidency proper, Rs. 2,09,738 were expended during the year under report against Rs. 1,95,887 in 1910. Supplies were obtained from England on indent through the Secretary of State, also from the arsenal. More were purchased locally in districts and from the Supply and Transport Department. Then the Jail Department supply much of our clothing and a great deal is obtained by contract through my own and Deputy Inspector-General's offices. Details of expenditure are as under :—

Rs. 21,601 on arms and accoutrements, Rs. 1,85,323 on clothing, Rs. 2,814 on saddlery—total Rs. 2,09,738.

A sum of Rs. 2,400 was placed at my disposal by Government towards the close of the year 1910 as a grant-in-aid to the Mounted Police Funds which are mostly insolvent. With this grant and from Mounted Police Funds, eighteen remounts were purchased for the Mounted Police during the year of report at a total cost of Rs. 7,090 and two remounts were purchased at a cost of Rs. 848 for the Central Police Training School.

The arms, accoutrements and clothing of the force were well looked after and maintained in an efficient condition but there is no doubt that the M. H. Smooth Bores are getting worn out and will have to be replaced soon.

Inspection of arms and ammunition shops (Supplementary No. II).

43. Shops licensed to deal in arms and ammunition are returned at 331 as against 342 in 1910. Of these 273, as against 291 in the preceding year, were inspected by gazetted police officers. Of the total number of shops, 180 are in the Central Division; the Northern Division contains the fewest (33); the Southern Division has 82, and Sind 36. There was a drop of 10 and 5 in the number of these shops in the Central and Southern Divisions, respectively, and an increase of 2 each in the Northern Division and Sind.

13,045 licenses were issued for arms, including firearms, against 13,736 in 1910—a decrease of 691. There was a decline of 360 in the number of licenses to possess or carry firearms as compared with the previous year's. The drop of 691 in the number of licenses is distributed as under:—

Northern Division 23; Central Division 534; Southern Division 93; Sind 36 and Railways 5.

The Southern Division and Sind return 88 prosecutions under the Arms Act during the year under report. Of these, 55 ended in conviction, the amount of fines imposed being Rs. 3,133. There was no prosecution on Presidency Railways. This year again the Northern and Central Divisions' statements are blank regarding prosecutions instituted under the Arms Act during 1911, but according to district reports 20 cases were taken up in the Central Division, of which 15 proved successful. In the Northern Division excepting the Panch Mahâls, from which district one case is returned, a fine of Rs. 20 being imposed, none of the district reports furnish the required information.

Prosecuting staff.

44. During the year of report, two additional prosecuting Sub-Inspectors were appointed in the Kaira District in furtherance of the scheme of local police reorganization. In my report for the year 1910, I alluded briefly in paragraph 45 to a proposal submitted to Government to appoint suitable Law Graduates and members of the Mofussil Bar to the superior grades of the service for duty as Prosecuting officers. This was approved and sanctioned by Government in September 1911, so, soon after the close of the year, a beginning was made to give effect to the scheme by the appointment of ten or twelve gentlemen with professional qualifications to the ranks of Inspector and Senior Sub-Inspector.

In these circumstances, comment on the success of the scheme must be held over till the report for 1912 is written. I have experienced no difficulty in making promising selections and am encouraged to hope that my anticipations of last year will be amply justified.

The prosecutions in 2,137—as compared with 2,298 in 1910—of the more important and difficult cases were conducted by Prosecuting Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors, 1,503 ending in conviction. The ratio of convictions to cases conducted is thus 70·3 as against 74·3 in 1910. In 5,369—against 4,929 in 1910—of the less important and simpler cases Station Sub-Inspectors and First Grade Head Constables prosecuted 3,997 or 74·4 per cent. ending in conviction as against 71·3 per cent. in the preceding year, but these officers were not employed exclusively on prosecution work. On the whole, I think, it may be claimed for the prosecuting staff, the *personnel* of which is almost entirely composed of

police officers as distinct from professional men, that they have in the discharge of their responsible duties secured a creditable measure of success.

The Deputy Inspector-General for Sind states :—

"The Prosecuting Inspectors in the several districts appear to have worked satisfactorily."

Drill.

45. In the Presidency, the drill efficiency of the force has been well maintained and the training is practical and well adapted to service requirements. Thirty-four constables were attached to Native Infantry Regiments and instructed in drill in order to qualify as Drill Instructors, and seven policemen were sent to the Kirkee Arsenal to be trained as Armourers. At District Head-Quarters the police drill very smartly : in police stations, as the Sub-Inspectors and Inspectors are frequently absent in connection with inspection and investigation work, training is carried out by qualified Drill Instructors and efficiency maintained by the interchange of the *personnel* of the force. Events in the annual Inter-District Athletic Competition continue to be keenly contested by all districts and a healthy spirit of rivalry, productive of good results in the physical training of the force at large, prevails. Some handsome trophies and money prizes are competed for in a thoroughly good-natured, sporting spirit and the annual gathering is looked forward to and popular with the men.

The Deputy Inspector-General for Sind notes :—

"The drill of the armed police at Lárkána and Jacobabad was satisfactory and that of the Sukkur Police was excellent."

He adds :—

"The drill of every district was interrupted during the whole of the latter part of the year owing to the depletion of the reserves consequent on the raids into the Lárkána District by trans-frontier 'Brahuis'."

Presidency Proper.

Musketry.

46. There has been during 1911 still further improvement, all along the line, in the musketry efficiency of the armed police. Actually and relatively more men were put through the complete course, the best individual scores were higher, the ratio of marksmen to armed strength greater, and there has been a very marked advance in the shooting efficiency of the mounted police.

5,838 head constables and constables, as compared with 5,780 in 1910, out of a total armed force of 6,284 completed the full musketry course : of these, 3,050 or 52·24 per cent. qualified as marksmen as against 2,763 or 47·8 per cent. in 1910 and 1,518 or 27 26 per cent.—against 1,625 or 28·13 per cent. in 1910—as second class shots. With the annual grant of Rs. 1,000 sanctioned by Government for Presidency prizes, I awarded the same number (62) of money prizes as in the previous year. The marksmen in the entire force are classified as under :—

Men armed with S. B. M. H. muskets	...	2,536
Men armed with M. H. Rifles	...	337
Men armed with Carbines (M. H.)	...	177
Total	...	3,050

Judged by the best test of efficiency, *viz.*, proportion of marksmen to total armed strength, Broach stands out as the best shooting force in the Presidency with 90·09 per cent. of marksmen and the small armed force on the M. and S. M. Railway comes next. Ahmedabad, Bijápur and the B. B. & C. I. Railway are the worst shooting forces.

In respect to prizes, Belgaum secured the first prize and gold badge for mounted police, Broach for rifle armed foot police, and Sátára for foot police armed with the M. H. Smooth Bores. In regard to prize money, the first six districts in order of merit are Belgaum, East Khándesh, Broach, Ratnágiri, Sátára and Poona.

The steady all-round improvement in the musketry efficiency of the armed and mounted branches of the service is highly creditable to the district officers

and the subordinate head-quarters staff. It is due to the lively interest these officers evince in this important branch of their duties and to the care and attention they bestow on all details connected with the training of their men.

Sind.

The Deputy Inspector-General for Sind writes :—

"In the Annual Shooting Competition, the 1st and 2nd prizes for the foot police armed with smooth bore weapons were again won by the Karáchi District. The same district secured the fifth prize also, whilst the Hyderabad and Lárkána Districts gained the 3rd and 4th prizes respectively.

"In the Mounted Police competition, Karáchi carried off the 1st prize, Hyderabad the 2nd, and Sukkur the 3rd.

"In the competition for the special rifle reserve, the 1st prize for the foot police was captured by Karáchi and the 2nd and 3rd prizes by Lárkána.

"The first prize for the mounted police was taken by Karáchi and the second by Lárkána.

"The number of marksmen which had risen from 215 in 1909 to 350 in 1910 has further risen to 435 in 1911. . . . . .

"Karáchi again holds the position of being the best shooting district in Sind. It is satisfactory to notice, too, that the number of marksmen in this district has risen from 179 to 201—a state of things reflecting great credit on Mr. McCulloch.

"All round improvement is also observable in the shooting with each weapon of every district except that of Upper Sind Frontier, where there is a slight falling off."

Police Buildings.

47. During the year of report the grant for renting accommodation for Sub-Inspectors in localities where the absence of Government quarters is a special hardship, was continued but at a considerably reduced figure. For minor works, Rs. 74,152 were allotted. This sum was utilized partly in providing new lines at police stations and outposts and partly in carrying out necessary additions and improvements to police buildings of all kinds and in improving water-supply and sanitary arrangements at Head-Quarters, police stations and outposts.

Among the more important major works which were in progress during the year, the following may be mentioned :—

New lines for the Head-Quarters Police, Broach ; quarters for the City and Head-Quarters police, Surat ; police buildings at Kurla, Thána ; buildings for the Head-Quarters police, Thána ; City Police lines, Sholápur ; offices and quarters for the Head-Quarters police, Sátára ;

and important new projects started were :—

An office for the District Superintendent of Police, Kaira ; one for the District Superintendent of Police, Belgaum, and police lines at Chiplun, in the Ratnágiri District.

The Deputy Inspector-General for Sind states :—

"Both the lists of major and minor works are very large ones containing items of pressing urgency and there is a general complaint in all districts regarding the housing of the police."

He adds that the question of police buildings has become an acute one.

As regards the lack of suitable accommodation, the Commissioner in Sind states :—

"Towards the estimated cost of over 7 lákhs of rupees for police buildings entered in the list of 'Major Works' sent up by the Commissioner in Sind for 1912-1913, an allotment of Rs. 12,000 only has been sanctioned. The Commissioner's discretionary grant for the execution of minor works in connection with the buildings of all departments in the province has at the same time been cut down this year more than one-half."

The question of suitably housing the district and railway police and building station houses and offices is, in the interests of the efficiency, the well-being generally and satisfactory recruitment of the force, one of prime and increasing importance. Unfortunately, buildings and land for sites swallow up a lot of money and the provision of funds does not, by a great deal, keep pace with the requirements of the department during a period of reorganization when establishments are being increased and additional police stations opened.

The circumstances of the Police Department are just now and will for some years be very exceptional. I venture to submit that the subject calls for special consideration and treatment by more liberal allotments for major works—indeed, the situation seems to render the preparation of a special and comprehensive police buildings programme to be financed by special grants spread over a certain number of years, necessary—and a very much larger discretionary grant to the Inspector-General of Police for some years.

Village Police.

48. In the Presidency proper the village police rendered assistance to the district police in the detection and investigation of crimes in 452 cases as against 460 in 1910. In all 468 persons were rewarded either by money or in other ways. 253 persons were reported for negligence and 236 were punished either by dismissal, fine, suspension, warning or reprimand.

The district and divisional reports contain mixed opinions on the work and efficiency of the village police. Some are eloquent of the good work they perform, the credit of which goes, it is stated, to the district police, while others proclaim the village police staff to be incompetent or worse and often a hindrance to the successful detection of crime. The truth in respect of the village police as a whole probably lies somewhere between the two extremes, and diversity of opinion is perhaps accounted for by the fact that in quantity, quality and remuneration the village police vary greatly, with local conditions, in territorial divisions and even in districts. In some they are better paid and are drawn from a somewhat better class than in others. But speaking generally, in the conditions under which these men live and serve and regard being had to their poor remuneration, the sources from which they are recruited and their associations, it is not to be expected that they can keep outside village strifes and factions or take up any independent line where village crime is concerned. Much depends on the character and calibre of the village officers and really good ones are few and far between. It will, I think, be generally conceded by most district officers that in most village crimes the village officers and village police could, if they would, supply important information and a valuable clue: sometimes they do so, but more frequently when they do not deliberately or through ignorance and for various motives of their own, mar a case, they content themselves with doing no more than they are told. But to give them their due, they occasionally render good assistance, if the crime is not one of their own village, especially in arresting criminals, and are undoubtedly, in spite of the many drawbacks and disabilities under which they labour, a useful body of men for the fetch and carry work of police investigation. More than they do can hardly be expected of them under their present organization and on the wages they draw.

The Deputy Inspector-General in Sind mentions that there are no village police in Sind and that proposals for raising the pay of "Paggis" by reducing numbers are under consideration.

Concluding Remarks.

49. (A) The most noteworthy and interesting incidents and cases, apart from those mentioned in paragraph 24 above, which the district, railway and divisional reports refer to were:—

(*a*) The Rasnol Mukhi's Security case in the Kaira District. It is described as one of the most important cases ever brought to trial in the district. It resulted in the Mukhi's imprisonment for failure to furnish security for good behaviour and the decision has been upheld by the High Court.

(*b*) A nefarious attempt to hang the Patel of Veganpur in the Panch Mahâls for murdering a *young* man who was missing. In this case certain bones were produced from a 'nalla' as evidence. Expert evidence proved that the bones belonged to a *middle*-aged man. Accordingly a general search was ordered and within a few days a disturbed grave was found near Godhra, seven miles from the 'nalla:' exhumation revealed and expert medical evidence proved that the first bones recovered belonged to the remains in the grave. The person actually originating the scheme to hang the Patel was prosecuted and sentenced by the Sessions Court to penal servitude for life. It was clearly brought out in Court that the motive for this nefarious attempt originated in quarrels over women.

(*c*) An outbreak of dacoity in the ghaut region of the Thána District which necessitated the drafting of 100 police from other districts into the affected area. The individual dacoities were not serious but at first they were thought to have some political significance, so special measures were promptly taken to cope with them. Order was soon restored and a few old weapons discovered and attached. The theory that the dacoities were political in their origin did not bear examination and the extra police were withdrawn with the setting in of the monsoon.

(*d*) Two persons named Lalloo Tribhovan and Darva Keshav armed with firearms and a 'dharia' became outlaws and extorted money under threats of murder from a Bania of Goladra, Vágra Táluka. The Broach Police effected a smart capture of the culprits in the Jambusar Táluka and their prosecution ended in Lalloo being sentenced to 12 years' and Darva to 5 years' rigorous imprisonment.

(*e*) An important arrest and prosecution by the Sátára police of a receiver of gold from the Kolar Gold Fields, leading to the arrest and conviction of the thieves at the fields. In this case, the Sátára police were thanked and rewarded by the Head of the Mysore police.

(*f*) The capture of the notorious Berad outlaw, Lagma bin Yellappa Ramankatti, of Wantmuri. He had shot a constable who attempted to arrest him. The Belgaum jury found Lagma not guilty of any offence: the Sessions Judge, however, referred the matter to the High Court who sentenced him to transportation for life.

(*g*) A serious outbreak of lawlessness in the Kánara District by a dangerous gang led by one Siddi Mohidin walad Karim of Tattigeri in the Haliyál Táluka. This gang committed murders and depredations in the Haliyál Táluka, also in the adjoining portions of the Dhárwár District, and the country side was terrorised. Extra police assistance was given to the Kánara police and prompt measures were adopted to deal with the gang and with the timely co-operation of the Dhárwár police and the Divisional Forest Officer, Northern Division, Kánara, tranquillity and order was soon established. The outlaw was shot dead by a villager and the gang dispersed. Two Siddi associates of the outlaw were convicted for robbery and two others have been sent to prison for two years under the provisions of Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code.

Government were pleased to thank the District Superintendent of Police, Kánara, and the police under his charge for the prompt suppression of this dangerous gang of outlaws.

(*h*) In Sind, four raids by certain Brahui tribes from Jhalawan, under the Baluchistan Agency, were committed on peaceful and wealthy villages in the Lárkána District in Sind. The raiders killed one person, wounded fifteeen more and carried away property estimated at over Rs. 34,000.

(B) In February 1911, His Imperial and Royal Highness the Crown Prince of Germany travelled over the G. I. P. Railway to Bombay prior to departure from India. His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India journeyed over the North-Western Railway in Sind to Karáchi in the month of April, to Hyderabad (Deccan) and back in the month of October and again to Bombay and back in December over portions of the G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways. In December Their Imperial Majesties the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress travelled over a small length of the G. I. P. Railway and *vid* the B. B. & C. I. Railway *en route* to Delhi. These journeys threw an unusual amount of extra work, strain and heavy responsibility on the police—both district and railway—of the Presidency proper: the duties and responsibilities were efficiently discharged by all ranks and it is gratifying to be able to record that the arrangements worked smoothly and with complete success.

In communicating his appreciation of the excellence of the police arrangements made to secure his safety and convenience, His Imperial Highness the German Crown Prince, realizing that the duty imposed on all ranks much additional labour of an arduous nature, was pleased to convey his warm thanks to the officers and men of the different provincial forces.

In the month of December, a special force of 1 Assistant Superintendent of Police (Mr. Moore), 2 Inspectors and 80 rank and file (20 from Sind and 60 from the Presidency proper) was deputed to Delhi on the occasion of the Delhi Coronation Durbar for duty with His Excellency the Bombay Governor's and the Provincial Camps, also to attend the Police Review held by His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor during the same month. The mofussil police of the Presidency also rendered assistance to the City Police during the Royal Visit to Bombay with a contingent of 12 Sergeants (6 from Sind), 300 rank and file (from the Presidency proper) and some Criminal Investigation Department staff. It is understood that the mofussil police worked to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Police while on duty in Bombay for the Royal Visit.

Lastly, to assist the Railway Police during the Royal journey from Bombay to Delhi, so far as it lay in the Presidency, it was necessary to draft some 1,200 rank and file from the districts of the Presidency proper for the police arrangements along the first 346 miles of the journey.

(C) The following important changes connected with the general administration of the police are deserving of record:—

(1) Strengthening the police force of the Kaira District by the introduction of the complete scheme of police reorganization.

(2) The appointment of an Assistant Superintendent of Police for the same district.

(3) The creation of 13 new police stations in the Thána, Sátára, Kolába, Sukkur and Lárkána Districts and on Sind Railways in furtherance of police reorganization and the abolition of 3 existing police stations in the Sukkur District.

(4) Lengthening of the course of instruction at the Central Police Training School for candidates for the ranks of Sub-Inspector and Inspector from 12 to 18 months, with effect from July 1911.

(5) The grant of a local allowance to district and railway police head constables and constables stationed at Bándra in the Thána District.

(6) Grant of a conveyance allowance to certain Head-Quarters Sub-Inspectors.

(7) The addition of the Harbour Branch of the G. I. P. Railway and of the Tadval-Latur Extension of the Bársi Light Railway to the jurisdiction of the Superintendent of Bombay Railway Police, G. I. P. and M. and S. M. Railways, together with a strength of 1 head constable and 9 constables for 'Law and Order'.

(8) The transfer of the Gaekwar Dabhoi Section of the B. B. & C. I. Railway to the Baroda State Administration.

(9) Transfer to the Civil Department of the audit of Police charges on the G. I. P., the M. and S. M. and the Bársi Light Railways, with effect from the 1st April 1912.

(10) Distribution of head constables of the Criminal Investigation Department between three grades on Rs. 35, 25 and 20, the fourth grade on Rs. 15 being abolished.

(11) Transfer of the Head-Quarters of the Deputy Inspector-General, Southern Range, from Dhárwár to Belgaum.

(D) During the year under report, one additional Superintendent, two Assistant Superintendents of Police, two Deputy Superintendents, twelve Inspectors, forty-eight Sub-Inspectors, one hundred and fifty-nine head constables and one hundred and sixty-four constables in the Presidency proper joined the General Provident Fund for Government servants as an addition to the number who have already been subscribers to the Fund.

(E) A separate report on the working of the Central Police Training School will be submitted to Government at the end of the course, now in progress, which ends in December next. For the first time since the school was started, six candidates for the post of Sub-Inspector in the Bombay City Police were admitted during the year under review for the necessary training. It is unfortunate that Sind could send only one nominee from the province.

(F) There is one direction in which the need for reorganization of establishment is forcing itself to the front—I refer to the ministerial staff of the Department.

It is unnecessary to enter here into the details; suffice it to say, that there is a general complaint from all officers that the staff is not strong enough and is so constituted as to give no reasonable prospects of adequate advancement. The matter is receiving my attention.

(G) The Commissioners, in concluding their reviews of the District reports, have recorded the following general observations:—

The Commissioner, Northern Division:—

"On the whole it may be said that the police have worked fairly satisfactorily but it would be difficult to specify any particular direction in which an appreciable improvement in morale or efficiency has been effected. . . . . A further reorganization is needed in Kaira and it is hoped that proposals to this end will shortly be submitted to Government."

In this connection the District Magistrate, Kaira, remarks :—

"All the three District Superintendents of Police, who have been in Kaira since the undersigned's arrival, are inclined to attribute inefficiency as regards detection to the very inadequate police strength.

They are all of opinion that the last police reorganization scheme, while it aimed at better distribution of the existing strength, could bring about no improvement because the total strength was not increased, whereas a considerably increased staff was and still is a real necessity."

As it is here stated that the reorganization scheme for Kaira District has given no increase to the district force, it seems necessary to remove a misunderstanding. The force, as it existed prior to police reorganization and exclusive of the Baroda Cantonment transferred to the Panch Maháls and the Abkári Police which have been replaced by a special staff, consisted of—

Inspectors.	Court Prosecutors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head constables.	Constables.	Mounted police.	Total units.
2	1	9	135	555	11	713

The reorganized strength is—

3	...	23 (including prosecutors).	121	627	11	785

The "better distributing" of the force provided for in the scheme of reorganization has not, however, yet been given full effect to locally though, by August 1911, the force had been recruited up to the reorganized strength. It seems therefore premature to consider the question of further reorganization until the latest scheme has been introduced in its entirety and given a fair trial.

Crime in Kaira, which has always been a very criminal district, has again been an anxiety during the year 1911, but the police have dealt more successfully with it and it looks as if they have got a grip of the situation.

The Commissioner, Central Division, states :—

"With two exceptions, the Police Administration has been good and the results achieved up to the standard of past years. The success of the force in Poona and Sátára in dealing with organized gangs of criminals is, in particular, a matter for congratulation, while it is satisfactory to note that there has been no recrudescence of political crime. There are directions in which there is room for improvement, notably in the reduction of the somewhat larger number of cases classed as undetected : but on the whole the police have, the Commissioner believes, improved largely in efficiency during the past ten years."

The Commissioner, Southern Division :—

"Though, as remarked by the District Superintendent of Police, Belgaum, the Indian Police have to deal with a large section of the population devoted to faction and intrigue and over-ready to bring concocted charges against their opponents, and though the general public adhere to an apathetic and in many cases an obstructive line of conduct towards the officials engaged in the investigation of crime, it is not unlikely that these difficulties can be overcome at least to some extent if the investigating officers look solely to arrival at the truth and maintain a reasonable course of conduct towards all persons with whom they come in contact."

. . . . . .

"On the whole, however, I think that considering the circumstances of the year the police have acquitted themselves satisfactorily."

In respect of the working of the Police in Sind generally, the Commissioner in Sind writes :—

"The latter half of the year was a time of exceptional anxiety and stress to the Police force throughout Sind owing to the repeated invasions of Sind territory and attacks on peaceful and wealthy villages in the Lárkána District by certain Bráhui tribes from Jhaláwán under the Baluchistan Agency by way of protest against certain proceedings of the Agency . . . . To cope with these intolerable conditions large bodies of armed Police were drafted into Lárkána from all other districts, throwing additional burdens everywhere on the already undermanned

force. The situation was further accentuated by the prevalence of high prices throughout the year, the failure of rain in the hill and desert tracts, and immigration from all sides. Bearing in mind these special circumstances the working of the year was satisfactory.

"Mr. Gell was in charge of the office of Deputy Inspector-General for the greater part of the year, and the Commissioner is greatly indebted both to him and his successor, Mr. Souter, who has thrown himself into his new duties with great enthusiasm and vigour, and also has submitted an admirable report. The Police of all ranks have worked most loyally and efficiently. The Commissioner's personal thanks are specially due among Superintendents to Mr. Ommanney and among Assistants to Mr. Shillidy."

From the above remarks and the generality of those by District Magistrates on the district reports, it may, I think, be taken that, on the whole, the Police have worked loyally and maintained a creditable standard of efficiency. Success in dealing with crime fluctuates with local conditions from district to district and division to division, and varying estimates are therefore found in the district and divisional reports in respect to the general efficiency of the Police, but taking a general survey of their work, I think it must be conceded that, in spite of the numerous and increasing difficulties with which the mofussil Police have to contend, the quality of the work shows unmistakeable signs of steady improvement.

The Police as a body are not without their faults, and there is, no doubt, room for still further progress towards greater efficiency, the rate of which will increase according as the public assist and occasionally encourage the force in the discharge of difficult and disagreeable duties.

(H) During the year under review, though resignations and vacancies have been very much fewer, the percentage of literates in the force has dropped very slightly. In the mofussil districts new enlistments go through a course at head-quarters, are drilled and set up and are taught a certain amount of elementary law and procedure before they go out to work as policemen. More than this cannot be done without a real reserve, which the re-organization scheme will provide, and properly equipped recruits' training schools, which it is hoped will come when the re-organization schemes are sanctioned.

The outstanding feature of the year's crime returns is a decided rise in crime, both reported and true. The increase extends to both ordinary and serious offences. Burglaries have unfortunately been more frequent and the police have been little or no more successful in detecting them than in the previous year. On the other hand, dacoities and thefts of all kinds have dropped and on the whole and on a larger volume of crime the ratio of undetected cases has not increased. Relatively fewer cases were struck off during the year 1911 than in 1910, but maliciously false complaints were slightly more numerous. Cases pending at the end of the year have, for reasons already explained, increased. Though more property was stolen and more was recovered, the ratio of recoveries has shrunk slightly. Greater activity was displayed by the police in working the preventive sections of the law, but the quality of the work was not quite so good as in 1910; the fluctuation is, however, normal. In connection with cases and persons sent to trial, the results have, on the whole, been satisfactory; there has been a small drop in the percentage of convictions to cases tried, but an improvement in the ratio of persons convicted. Except in regard to the rise in crime which is being explained below and the failure to secure greater success in detecting burglaries, the record for the year is satisfactory and the fluctuations between the figures and percentages for 1911 and 1910 are more or less normal. The exceptional circumstances which brought about the rise in crime during the year of review were, scarcity in most districts, famine in one and high prices in all, complicated by a more than usually widespread, long-drawn-out plague epidemic in several districts, similar conditions prevailing in a lesser or greater degree in foreign jurisdictions bordering on ours. The effects of famine and scarcity on crime and on the criminal classes and wandering gangs I need not enlarge upon. During plague epidemics in mofussil towns and villages, the people have to scatter; this means deserting their permanent dwellings to live in temporary accommodation, structures of the flimsiest description and construction, run up for the time being and dotted about in fields, gardens and on waste land wherever people can get room. Except in a few cities and large towns there is little or no attempt at method or combination in the erection of these huts for the purposes of safeguarding the

interests of all; it is a case of everyone for himself: so each man runs up a temporary abode wherever it suits him best. Here the people become an easy prey to thieves and robbers, especially on dark nights. At the same time, the deserted houses, usually with no one in charge, are also at the mercy of the evilly disposed, and the police problem at once becomes one of extraordinary difficulty. Vigilance in the deserted villages and towns cannot be relaxed: rather it has to be increased; at the same time, it is practically impossible to organize, with the police establishments available, adequate protection in all places for the temporary, many isolated dwellings scattered here, there and everywhere outside, particularly during dark nights when close patrolling in areas devoid of lights and roads, of the temporary dwellings is the only practical measure for the prevention of crime. Temporary Police are employed to assist the permanent staff, but at times like this it is more than ordinarily difficult to get suitable material to accept temporary employ in a plague-infected area. The police do the best they can during a plague epidemic (when, of course, they are as badly hit as the general public) to cope with the situation, but when it is complicated by famine or scarcity and high prices the difficulties are so great that it is really impossible for them to prevent a rise in crime, more or less pronounced according to the severity of the prevailing conditions and the period over which the misfortunes extend. A rise in crime in such circumstances automatically affects police working. Officers have more to attend to and less time to devote to individual cases than when conditions and crime are normal, so that when stock is taken at the end of the year it is found that the results have been adversely affected. If due allowance is made for the abnormal conditions that prevailed during the latter portion of 1911, it is a matter for satisfaction, I think, that the rise in crime was not serious and that the police were able to do as well as they did in dealing with it. During the first half of the year conditions were more or less normal and crime was well in hand with every reason to hope for a good year from a police point of view. Calculations were, however, upset later; the rains in a lesser or greater degree failed in most districts, prices went up and a widespread plague epidemic came. These disturbing factors sent crime up with a jump during the latter part of the year and the police found it difficult to deal with the sudden rise.

The year 1911 has been one full of anxiety and arduous duties and responsibilities for the police, and I trust Government will be satisfied that officers and men, from Superintendents downwards, have, on the whole, risen well to the occasion.

(I) During the year under report, two promising young officers—Messrs. W. M. F. Clarke, District Superintendent of Police, Bijápur, and J. A. Hoyes, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Kaira—were cut off in the prime of life by enteric which was no doubt contracted in the active discharge of their duties.

(J) I have much pleasure in bringing to the notice of Government the good work done by the Range Deputy Inspectors-General: they have been unremitting in the careful supervision and administration of their charges.

Mr. Guider, C.I.E., continued, throughout the year, to exercise effective supervision over the Criminal Investigation Department; Mr. Griffith, my very capable assistant, worked at all times with his accustomed loyalty, zeal and thoroughness, and was of the greatest help to me during a particularly strenuous year. Among district officers the following Superintendents are, I consider, deserving of special mention:—Messrs. Hume, Phillips and Rushton, in Kaira, Dhárwár and Belgaum, all very criminal and heavily worked districts; Mr. Heyland on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, Mr. Ingle in Poona, Mr. Greenaway in the Panch Mahál, where famine was declared, and Messrs. Jenkins in East Khándesh, Wilson in Thána, Kelly in Sholápur and Healy in Násik; among assistants, Messrs. MacDonald, Collett, Moore, Smith and Gerrard.

To the Inspector-General's hard-worked but ever willing office staff my acknowledgments are due; under the skilled and careful guidance of the seniors in charge of branches all have worked assiduously and to my entire satisfaction throughout the year.

(K) Nineteen hundred and eleven will always be a memorable year in the history of India on account of the visit of Their Imperial Majesties the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress. In the annals of the Indian Police it

will stand out as the never-to-be-forgotten year, during which His Imperial Majesty conferred a lasting honour on the force by holding a review, at Delhi, of a large contingent of the Indian Police, drawn from all parts of the country, distributing the King's Police Medals to individual members of the force, and the year in which the Indian Police for the first time were privileged to render personal service to the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress. The Royal Visit to India, as a matter of course, threw much additional work and responsibility on all ranks of the force; these were, however, cheerfully accepted, and the force will ever gratefully and highly esteem His Imperial Majesty's gracious appreciation of their services, conveyed in the following message from His Excellency the Viceroy :—

"Before leaving India, His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor desired me to communicate to the forces concerned the expression of His Imperial Majesty's complete satisfaction with the Police arrangements for Their Imperial Majesties' stay at Bombay, Delhi and at Calcutta and on the occasion of railway journeys.

"Realizing that these arrangements entailed prolonged hours of duty with inadequate intervals for rest and refreshment the King-Emperor appreciates the more the good work done."

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
M. KENNEDY,
Inspector-General of Police.

P 832—10+

APPENDICES.

STATEMENT

PART I.—RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1911

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (Columns 4+5—6).	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.							
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offence.	...	1	...	1	...	...
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.*							
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to the Army and Navy.	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to Coin ...	9	60	...	69	...	31
4	255 to 263A	Offences relating to Stamps .	1	12	...	13	...	4
5	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes.	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	489A to 489D	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes.	...	1	...	1	...	1
7	212 to 216, 216A ...	Harbouring an offender ...	...	19	...	19	...	8
8	224, 225, 225B and 226 .	Other offences against public justice.	44	166	1	209	5	26
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly.	102	561	15	651	25	335
10	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier.	1	30	...	31	1	5
		Total ...	157	853	16	994	31	410
	CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*							
11	302, 303, 396	Murder	148	458	...	606	8	106
12	307	Attempts at murder ...	15	51	...	66	8	14
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide	41	133	...	174	5	40
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband.	24	117	5	136	18	57
15	377	Unnatural offence	2	58	...	60	9	27
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	20	128	2	146	1	33
17	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide.	12	225	2	235	2	82
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt	207	1,088	2	1,293	12	673
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	15	64	1	78	5	36
20	324, 327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt	121	832	6	947	26	460
21	363 to 369 & 371, 372, 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	32	211	9	234	9	111
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for the purpose of extortion.	...	17	1	16	3	5
23	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	58	414	10	462	13	191
24	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	18	95	1	112	3	45
		Total ...	713	3,891	39	4,565	122	1,883
	CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*							
25	395, 397, 398, 399, 402...	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	45	202	9	238	23	50
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398...	Robbery	137	740	48	829	122	240
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	93	494	22	565	31	235
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	51	296	8	339	17	160

A—PART I.

FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, INCLUDING SIND AND RAILWAYS.

Number pending at end of year.	True Cases. Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (Columns 6+11+12+13).	Total Magistrates' true cases.	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (Columns 14+15).	Remarks.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
...	...	1	...	1	1	...	2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13	18	3	4	25	...	...	25	1 withdrawn.
3	4	2	...	6	1	...	7	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	4	1	1	6	7	6	13	
32	119	6	21	147	30	23	177	3 withdrawn.
129	93	45	24	177	455	43	632	32 compounded; 24 non-cognizable.
8	17	...	...	17	4	2	21	9 non-cognizable.
190	255	58	50	379	498	74	877	36 compounded and withdrawn; 33 non-cognizable.
164	168	70	83	321	3	...	324	3 withdrawn; 3 non-cognizable; 5 died, etc.; 2 transferred.
12	17	8	7	32	3	1	35	1 non-cognizable.
42	72	9	6	87	1	...	88	1 non-cognizable.
25	27	4	5	41	7	1	48	1 compounded.
8	12	3	1	16	1	1	17	
19	42	3	47	94	8	4	102	1 died.
16	118	8	5	133	17	10	150	2 compounded; 4 died.
192	211	159	43	415	139	36	554	237 compounded and withdrawn; 38 non-cognizable; 1 escaped; 2 transferred.
11	12	6	8	27	...	...	27	
124	192	126	16	340	140	22	480	260 compounded and withdrawn; 19 non-cognizable, 2 transferred; 1 dormant; 1 investigation refused but ordered by Magistrate.
46	43	4	16	72	73	7	145	1 non-cognizable; 5 transferred.
1	4	3	...	8	12	1	20	1 compounded.
60	161	19	12	202	203	79	405	3 compounded; 9 non-cognizable; 2 died; 1 dormant.
17	33	10	4	48	4	1	52	10 compounded; 1 non-cognizable.
737	1,112	432	253	1,836	611	163	2,447	517 compounded and withdrawn; 72 non-cognizable; 13 died, escaped, became lunatic; 11 transferred; 1 investigation refused, but ordered by Magistrate; 2 dormant.
63	22	13	67	111	1	...	112	9 compounded; 3 non-cognizable.
137	129	33	165	375	48	7	423	7 compounded; 11 non-cognizable; 3 transferred.
88	32	18	160	232	81	10	313	3 compounded; 2 non-cognizable; 1 transferred; 1 investigation refused but ordered by the Magistrate.
51	61	18	32	119	83	15	202	3 compounded; 3 non-cognizable.

STATEMENT A—PART I (BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (Columns 4+5—6).	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only*—concluded.							
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	1,098	8,014	699	8,413	365	970
30	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves.	4	7	...	11	...	4
		Total ...	1,428	9,753	786	10,395	553	1,659
	CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*							
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	31	280	21	290	22	143
32	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	10	136	9	137	3	58
33	374	Compulsory labour ...	1	...	...	1	...	...
		Total ...	42	416	30	428	25	201
	CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*							
34	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle ...	511	2,987	95	3,403	146	891
		Theft { ordinary ...	1,475	12,274	875	12,874	491	3,186
35	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust ...	113	694	29	778	42	282
36	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property ...	110	751	4	857	20	234
37	419, 420	Cheating ...	75	368	9	434	3	150
38	447, 448, 453 and 456 ...	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	70	691	122	639	27	256
39	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle...	2	14	3	13	...	4
		Total ...	2,356	17,779	1,137	18,998	729	5,003
	Total of Indian Penal Code cases (Classes I to V) ...		4,696	32,692	2,008	35,380	1,465	9,156
	CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*							
40	295 to 297	Offences against religion ...	2	21	2	21	...	10
41	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294. Section 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances ...	9	248	6	251	3	76
42	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	200	2,760	8	2,952	10	263
		Total ..	211	3,029	16	3,224	13	349
		GRAND TOTAL ...	*4,907	35,721	2,024	38,604	1,478	9,505

NOTES.—(1) Column 4—This should include all cases regarding which the Magistrate has not passed orders.
(2) Column 8—Enter only cases proved or declared to be deliberately false.
(3) Column 15—Enter only cases taken up direct by Magistrates.

* Explanation of difference between column 4 of this statement and column 10 of Statement A—Part I for 1910 :—

Northern Division	+ 40 cases of the previous year again taken up this year.
Central Division	+ 33 undetected cases of the previous year detected this year.
Southern Division	+ 44 do. do. do.
Sind	+163 cases, difference not explained.
Presidency Railways	— 6 cases, transferred to the Baroda Durbár owing to the transfer of the Gaikwar's Dabhoi Section of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.
Total ...	+ 274

INCLUDING SIND AND RAILWAYS)—*concluded.*

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY BOMBAY BRANCH LIBRARY

Number pending at end of year.	True Cases.				Total Magistrates' true cases.	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (Columns 14+15).	Remarks.
	Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (Columns 6+11+12+13).				
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1,270	1,346	170	4,272	6,487	180	58	6,667	52 compounded and withdrawn ; 5 non-cognizable ; 6 died, etc. ; 14 transferred.
2	5	...	...	5	...	...	5	
1,611	1,595	252	4,696	7,329	393	90	7,722	74 compounded and withdrawn ; 24 non-cognizable ; 6 died, escaped, became lunatic ; 18 transferred ; 1 investigation refused but ordered by Magistrate.
45	36	39	5	101	323	39	424	66 compounded and withdrawn ; 2 non-cognizable.
13	39	19	5	72	21	4	93	25 compounded and withdrawn ; 1 non-cognizable.
...	...	1	...	1	10	1	11	1 compounded.
58	75	59	10	174	354	44	528	92 compounded and withdrawn ; 3 non-cognizable.
515	650	129	1,060	1,934	247	78	2,181	1 compounded ; 8 non-cognizable ; 1 died ; 11 transferred.
1,748	3,595	196	3,631	8,297	479	226	8,776	6 compounded ; 18 non-cognizable ; 6 died ; 20 transferred ; 1 proceedings stopped ; 12 investigation refused but ordered by Magistrate.
134	194	23	100	346	425	64	771	4 compounded ; 1 non-cognizable ; 1 died ; 2 transferred.
105	420	40	34	498	70	38	568	19 compounded ; 2 non-cognizable ; 4 transferred.
76	144	15	44	212	186	29	398	6 compounded ; 2 transferred.
80	134	79	63	398	1,273	220	1,671	108 compounded and withdrawn ; 1 non-cognizable.
2	5	...	2	10	3	...	13	
2,660	5,142	482	4,934	11,695	2,683	655	14,378	144 compounded and withdrawn ; 30 non-cognizable ; 8 died ; 39 transferred ; 1 proceedings stopped ; 12 investigation refused but ordered by Magistrate.
5,256	8,179	1,283	9,943	21,413	4,539	1,026	25,952	863 compounded and withdrawn ; 162 non-cognizable ; 27 died, escaped, became lunatic ; 68 transferred ; 2 dormant ; 1 proceedings stopped ; 14 investigation refused but ordered by Magistrate.
5	5	...	1	8	20	4	28	
30	127	9	6	148	82	48	230	1 compounded.
223	2,322	62	69	2,461	2,284	1,824	4,745	13 compounded ; 2 died ; 1 transferred.
258	2,454	71	76	2,617	2,386	1,876	5,003	14 compounded ; 2 died ; 1 transferred.
5,514	10,633	1,354	10,019	24,030	6,925	2,902	30,955	877 compounded and withdrawn ; 162 non-cognizable ; 29 died, escaped, became lunatic ; 69 transferred ; 2 dormant ; 1 proceedings stopped ; 14 investigation refused but ordered by Magistrate.

G. S. WILSON,
for Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT

PART II.—RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1911

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail, under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to or in cases taken up by the Police.	Arrested by the Police during the year.	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrate's order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.								
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offence ...	...	2	...	...	2	...	2
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.*								
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to Coin	10	47	5	...	42	20	22
4	255 to 263 A	Offences relating to Stamps ...	...	11	...	...	8	4	4
5	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	489A to 489 D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes	...	1	...	...	1	...	1
7	212 to 216, 216 A ...	Harbouring an offender	...	24	...	...	18	6	12
8	224, 225, 225 B and 226.	Other offences against public justice.	42	230	2	...	236	169	67
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	465	2,136	85	...	1,687	670	1,017
10	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	2	30	8	...	23	20	3
		Total ...	519	2,481	95	...	2,017	889	1,128
	CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*								
11	302, 303, 396	Murder	193	656	22	8	581	265	316
12	307	Attempts at murder...	16	57	7	...	55	24	31
13	304, 308...	Culpable homicide	85	219	3	...	217	124	93
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband	14	75	2	...	67	40	27
15	377	Unnatural offence	2	45	5	...	32	12	20
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	10	63	1	1	60	45	15
17	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	6	166	6	...	153	118	35
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt	386	1,543	43	2	1,523	399	1,124
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	14	25	2	...	27	15	12
20	324, 327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt	223	1,226	47	...	1,197	353	844
21	363 to 369 & 371, 372, 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves	43	179	22	...	138	71	67
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for the purpose of extortion	...	46	...	...	42	7	35
23	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine ...	81	524	18	...	478	267	211
24	304 A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	13	104	1	...	89	42	47
		Total ...	1,086	4,928	179	11	4,659	1,782	2,877
	CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*								
25	395, 397, 398, 399, 402.	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity	71	493	53	...	282	99	183
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398.	Robbery	57	515	34	6	420	223	197
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences	33	150	4	...	138	41	97
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal	36	213	5	...	201	103	98

A.

FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, INCLUDING SIND AND RAILWAYS.

Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year.	Persons concerned in Magistrate's Cases.			Remarks.
		Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	
11	12	13	14	15	6
...	...	1	...	1	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	10	...	...	...	
...	3	1	...	1	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	6	15	11	4	
14	25	40	26	13	2 withdrawn, 8 concerned in non-cognizable offences, 1 escaped.
14	623	3,119	277	2,693	206 compounded and withdrawn, 205 concerned in non-cognizable offences, 1 died.
...	6	71	15	56	
28	673	3,247	329	2,768	208 compounded and withdrawn, 213 concerned in non-cognizable offences, 2 died and escaped.
11	220	2	...	1	4 withdrawn, 7 concerned in non-cognizable offences, 8 died, escaped, became lunatic, 3 transferred, 2 approved, 1 pardoned.
2	11	5	1	3	
2	71	1	...	1	12 concerned in non-cognizable offences, 1 died.
1	19	14	1	9	1 concerned in non-cognizable offence.
...	10	1	1	...	
...	10	11	3	8	1 mad.
...	8	55	14	41	2 compounded, 5 died.
15	282	338	79	252	700 compounded and withdrawn, 75 concerned in non-cognizable offences, 3 died, 1 transferred.
1	8	23	3	20	1 compounded, 2 concerned in non-cognizable offences.
13	177	382	35	331	470 compounded and withdrawn, 23 concerned in non-cognizable offences, 5 dormant.
4	58	239	9	182	2 concerned in non-cognizable offences, 2 transferred.
...	2	40	2	38	1 compounded, 1 died, 1 transferred.
11	88	396	121	265	7 compounded, 17 concerned in non-cognizable offences, 2 died, 2 dormant.
...	21	5	1	4	11 compounded, 6 concerned in non-cognizable offences.
60	985	1,512	270	1,155	1,196 compounded and withdrawn, 145 concerned in non-cognizable offences, 21 died, escaped, became lunatic, 7 transferred, 2 approved, 1 pardoned, 7 dormant.
4	215	6	...	...	26 compounded, 13 concerned in non-cognizable offences, 1 absconded.
4	100	205	12	148	14 compounded, 9 concerned in non-cognizable offences, 3 died, 2 pardoned.
...	36	295	21	263	3 compounded, 4 concerned in non-cognizable offences, 1 died.
1	39	169	22	141	8 compounded, 2 concerned in non-cognizable offences, 2 escaped.

STATEMENT A—PART II—RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1911

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail, under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to or in cases taken up by the Police.	Arrested by the Police during the year.	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrate's order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only*—continued.							
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	329	3,369	89	15	3,043	2,095	948
30	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves ...	62	68	...	...	61	50	11
		Total ...	588	4,808	185	21	4,145	2,611	1,534
		CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*							
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	30	371	5	2	344	78	266
32	336, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life	7	99	2	...	93	36	57
33	374	Compulsory labour	3	...	...	...	3	...	3
		Total ...	40	470	7	2	440	114	326
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*							
34	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle	174	1,549	14	1	1,418	861	557
		{ ordinary	516	7,120	218	4	6,590	4,885	1,705
35	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust	48	363	16	...	344	217	127
36	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	92	917	17	4	895	554	341
37	419, 420	Cheating	80	275	7	...	273	173	100
38	447, 448, 453 and 456 .	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	45	503	11	2	486	181	305
39	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle ...	8	13	...	...	20	12	8
		Total ...	963	10,740	283	11	10,026	6,883	3,143
		Total of persons in Indian Penal Code Cases, Classes I to V ...	3,196	23,427	749	45	21,287	12,279	9,008
		CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*							
40	295 to 297	Offences against religion	...	22	...	...	12	6	6
41	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Section 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances	9	248	6	...	215	165	50
42	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable ...	242	3,604	59	1	3,544	3,079	465
		Total ...	251	3,874	65	1	3,771	3,250	521
		GRAND TOTAL ...	*3,447	27,301	814	46	25,058	15,529	9,529

Note.—Columns 13 to 15—Enter only persons concerned in cases taken up direct by Magistrates.

* Explanation of difference between column 4 of this statement and column 12 of Statement A, Part II, for 1910:—

Column 12 of Statement A, Part II, for 1910	3,423
In the Northern Division, 1 person erroneously shown pending last year omitted this year ...	—1
In the Central Division, 1 person who had absconded from Magistrate's custody in 1909 was shown pending by the Satara District last year has been omitted this year	—1
In the Southern Division, 2 persons erroneously shown less last year	+2
In Sind, difference of 30 persons not explained	+30
On the B. B. & C. I. Railway 6 pending persons were transferred to the Baroda Durbar owing to the transfer of the Gaikwar's Dabhoi Section	—6
Total ...	3,447

FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, INCLUDING SIND AND RAILWAYS—*concluded.*

Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year.	Persons concerned in Magistrate's Cases.			Remarks.
		Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	
11	12	13	14	15	16
119	517	428	97	315	43 compounded and withdrawn; 4 concerned in non-cognizable offences; 17 died; 12 transferred; 1 extradited.
3	69	7	...	7	4 withdrawn.
131	976	1,110	152	874	98 compounded and withdrawn; 32 concerned in non-cognizable offences; 24 died, escaped; 12 transferred; 2 pardoned; 1 extradited.
1	49	824	80	719	156 compounded and withdrawn; 1 concerned in non-cognizable offence.
...	9	92	16	76	25 compounded; 1 concerned in non-cognizable offence; 1 died.
...	...	14	1	13	3 compounded.
1	58	930	97	808	184 compounded and withdrawn; 2 concerned in non-cognizable offences; 1 died.
74	268	476	118	297	3 compounded; 16 concerned in non-cognizable offences; 4 died; 2 transferred.
66	711	1,102	388	664	13 compounded; 47 concerned in non-cognizable offences; 12 died; 54 transferred.
24	43	577	80	462	5 compounded; 5 concerned in non-cognizable offences; 1 died; 2 transferred.
10	76	107	49	53	39 compounded; 13 concerned in non-cognizable offences; 1 died; 3 transferred.
2	70	398	69	328	8 compounded; 5 concerned in non-cognizable offences.
1	44	2,965	394	2,508	169 compounded and withdrawn; 5 concerned in non-cognizable offences.
3	1	7	...	5	
180	1,213	5,632	1,098	4,317	237 compounded and withdrawn; 91 concerned in non-cognizable offences; 18 died; 61 transferred.
400	3,905	12,431	1,946	9,922	1,923 compounded and withdrawn; 483 concerned in non-cognizable offences; 66 died, escaped, became lunatic; 80 transferred; 3 pardoned; 2 approved; 7 dormant; 1 extradited.
...	10	71	5	66	
...	32	133	66	67	1 compounded; 3 concerned in non-cognizable offences; 1 escaped.
4	227	3,529	2,524	993	19 compounded; 6 concerned in non-cognizable offences; 8 died; 1 transferred.
4	269	3,733	2,595	1,126	20 compounded; 9 concerned in non-cognizable offences; 9 died and escaped; 1 transferred.
404	4,174	16,164	4,541	11,048	1,943 compounded and withdrawn; 492 concerned in non-cognizable offences; 75 died, escaped, became lunatic; 81 transferred; 3 pardoned; 2 approved; 7 dormant; 1 extradited.

G. S. WILSON,
for Inspector-General of Police.

B 832—3 *ap*

STATEMENT B—PART I.

Return of Non-Cognizable Crime for the year 1911 for the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Railways.

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (Columns 4 & 5).	Number dismissed without trial.	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (Sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345 & 494, C.P C.).	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in		Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred, or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.
								Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Sections of I. P. Code.											
1	115	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	11	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	118, 119 ...	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.*											
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	137	Harbouring deserters by Master of Ship.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 225*a*, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice.	67	566	633	52	28	200	298	54	...	...	6; 1 dormant.
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants...	5	98	103	13	4	30	49	7	...	...	2
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	97	622	719	33	22	270	287	102	1	...	5; 1 committed, 1 transferred, 3 dormant.
7	465 to 477*a* ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes, and falsifying accounts.	12	77	89	9	3	42	19	10	...	...	1; 6 committed.
8	264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures.	3	108	111	...	1	26	79	5	...	...	
9	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade-marks.	...	7	7	...	1	...	5	1	...	...	
10	149, 153*a* to 156, 160.	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	17	540	557	3	14	132	315	84	...	...	3; 9 dormant.
		Total ...	201	2,018	2,219	110	73	700	1,052	263	1	...	17; 7 committed, 1 transferred, 13 dormant.
		Class II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*											
11	312 to 316 ...	Causing miscarriage... ...	1	7	8	3	...	...	...	4	...	...	1 committed.
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12*a*	376	Rape by the husband ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
		Total ...	1	8	9	3	...	...	1	4	...	...	1 committed.
		Class III.—*Serious Offences against Property.*											
13	384 to 389 ...	Extortion	5	76	81	20	3	36	12	10	...	...	1
		Total ...	5	76	81	20	3	36	12	10	...	...	1
		Class IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*											
14	345	Wrongful confinement ...	1	37	38	5	9	15	7	2	...	...	
15	352, 355, 358 .	Criminal force	113	2,827	2,940	435	1,561	671	192	81	...	1	5
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	10	12	22	10	6	...	6	...	...	...	
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt ...	601	19,057	19,658	2,287	10,699	4,539	1,590	519	1	36	30; 24 dormant.
		Total ...	725	21,933	22,658	2,737	12,275	5,225	1,795	602	1	37	35; 24 dormant.
		Class V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*											
18	417, 418 ..	Cheating	17	185	202	64	15	97	19	7	...	...	1
19	403 to 405 ...	Criminal misappropriation of property.	13	525	538	118	22	256	116	25	...	...	3; 1 dormant.
20	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	103	2,982	3,085	542	1,515	731	218	79	11	4	10
		Total ...	133	3,692	3,825	724	1,552	1,084	353	111	11	4	14; 1 dormant.

STATEMENT B—PART I—*Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Railways—concluded.*

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (Columns 4 & 5).	Number dismissed without trial.	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (Sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345 & 494, C.P.C.).	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in		Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred, or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.
								Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Class VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*												
11	298	Offences against religion ...	...	8	8	1	3	3	1	...	...	...	
12	490 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service.	2	42	44	4	23	12	2	1	...	...	2 dormant.
13	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage.	164	1,504	1,668	448	560	444	67	139	...	1	5; 1 committed, 9 dormant.
14	500 to 502 ...	Defamation	17	285	302	65	103	79	35	18	...	...	1; 1 transferred, 1 dormant.
15	504, 506 to 510.	Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	205	7,103	7,308	1,259	3,835	1,518	473	222	1	...	19; 1 dormant.
16	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances ...	21	672	693	8	30	89	553	13	...	...	1
17	294a ...	Keeping a lottery office ...	1	5	6	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	
18	Cases under Chapter VIII (a), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	60	568	628	13	12	115	410	68	...	...	10 dormant.
19	Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances	2	20	22	...	...	3	17	2	...	...	
20	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immoveable property.	7	62	69	12	5	27	19	6	...	...	
21	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	36	332	368	52	101	132	52	30	...	...	1; 1 dormant.
22	Cases under Chapter XLII, C. P. C.	Forfeiture of Bonds... ...	...	4	4	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	
		Total ...	515	10,605	11,120	1,862	4,672	2,423	1,637	500	1	1	27; 1 committed, 1 transferred, 24 dormant.
	Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the Police.		1,807	34,445	36,252	1,663	3,156	5,576	22,949	2,822	1	1	17; 86 dormant.
		Total ...	1,807	34,445	36,252	1,663	3,156	5,576	22,949	2,822	1	1	17; 86 dormant.
		Grand Total ...	*3,387	72,777	76,164	7,119	21,731	15,044	27,799	4,312	15	43	111; 9 committed, 2 transferred, 148 dormant.

Note.—The total in Column 6 should correspond with the total of Columns 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11.

* 3,384 Cases shown in Column 11 of the previous year's statement.
Northern Division — 2 Cases pending from the previous year have been committed to the Court of Sessions.
Southern Division + 3 Cases erroneously not shown last year included this year.
Sind + 2 Cases, difference not explained.

3,387

G. S. WILSON,
for Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT B—PART II.

Return of Non-Cognizable Crime for the year 1911 for the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Railways.

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, viz., under trial or against whom process had issued.	Persons against whom process issued.		Persons not arrested because they absconded, or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year, and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.	Persons who appeared before the Courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Persons tried.		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (Columns 5 and 6).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.			
				On complaint.	On Magistrates' own motion or information from the Police.				Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.			Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded or withdrawn, and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	Number of those in Column 11 convicted of cognizable offences.	Persons who died, escaped or were transferred before appearance.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14*a*	14*b*	14*c*	
		Sections of I. P. Code.														
1	115	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	117	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.*														
2	121 to 130, 505 ...	Offences against the State ...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	137	Harbouring deserters by Master of Ship.	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 225*a*, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice .	139	914	42	8	1,087	11	444	506	52·9	66	60	...	...	1 Dormant.
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants ...	6	131	5	1	141	1	51	80	59·0	7	2	...	...	
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	118	734	31	26	854	19	341	332	43·4	143	18	...	3	1 Committed. 3 Dormant.
7	465 to 477*a* ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes, and falsifying accounts.	25	83	3	2	109	7	61	15	17·4	14	1	...	...	11 committed.
8	264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures.	8	143	7	1	156	...	63	91	60·6	1	1	...	1	
9	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade-marks.	...	10	...	.....	10	...	6	2	20 0	2	...	...	...	
10	149, 153*a* to 156, 160.	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	91	1,992	248	49	2,282	12	792	1,369	61·1	92	17	...	...	35 Dormant.
		Total ...	387	4, 07	336	87	4,639	50	1,758	2,395	55·1	325	99	...	4	12 committed. 39 Dormant.
		CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*														
11	312 to 316 ...	Causing miscarriage	1	10	2	2	11	1	...	...	...	7	1	...	...	2 committed.
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves ...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12*a*	376	Rape by the husband	...	2	...	.....	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	1	12	2	2	13	1	2	...	...	7	1	...	...	2 committed.
		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Property.*														
13	384 to 389 ...	Extortion	10	164	4	2	176	11	94	44	26·2	19	8	...	...	
		Total ...	10	164	4	2	176	11	94	44	26·2	19	8	...	...	
		CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*														
14	345	Wrongful confinement	1	6	...	.....	7	1	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	
15	352, 355, 358 ...	Criminal force	368	5,664	5	60	5,977	442	1,514	295	5·2	177	3,549	...	...	
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation .	...	14	1	.....	15	...	...	9	60·0	...	6	...	...	
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt ...	2,418	44,407	30	411	46,444	4,392	12,188	2,449	5·5	1,678	25,730	...	...	51 Dormant.
		Total ...	2,787	50,091	36	471	52,443	4,842	13,705	2,753	5·4	1,855	29,288	...	...	51 Dormant.
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*														
18	417, 418 ...	Cheating	33	242	1	5	265	46	145	33	13·5	16	25	...	6	2 Dormant.
19	403 to 405 ...	Criminal misappropriation of property.	32	725	2	6	753	80	445	161	22·1	81	26	...	...	1 Dormant.
20	426, 427, 434 ...	Mischief (simple)	385	7,127	7	50	7,469	867	1,741	425	5·9	259	4,177	...	...	2 Dormant.
		Total ...	450	8,094	10	61	8,487	1,003	2,331	619	7·6	306	4,228	...	6	5 Dormant.

STATEMENT B—PART II—*concluded.*

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year in which trial or against whom process had issued.	Persons against whom process issued.		Persons not arrested because they absconded, or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year, and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.	Persons who appeared before the Courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Persons tried.		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (Columns 5 and 6).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.			
				On complaint.	On Magistrates' own motion or information from the Police.				Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.			Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded or withdrawn, and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	Number of those in Column 11 convicted of cognizable offences.	Persons who died, escaped or were transferred before appearance.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13.	14a	14b	14c	
		Class VI.—Other Offences not specified above.														
21	293	Offences against religion ...	...	20	...	.....	20	...	14	1	5·0	...	5	...	...	
22	490 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service.	3	95	...	5	93	5	20	3	3·1	...	65	...	...	3 Dormant.
23	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage ...	660	3,564	1	102	4,122	641	1,039	94	2·6	608	1,735	1	1	5 committed. 17 Dormant.
24	500 to 502 ...	Defamation	43	555	53	9	640	43	270	44	7·1	67	216	...	7	3 Dormant.
25	504, 506 to 510 ...	Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	539	13,327	1	67	13,840	1,077	3,529	728	5·4	880	8,126	...	...	2 Dormant.
26	277 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances ...	34	811	19	3	861	20	136	603	72·6	29	73	...	...	
27	294a	Keeping a lottery office ...	...	3	...	.....	3	...	2	1	33·3	...	...	...	...	
28	Cases under Chapter VIII(a) C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace or conviction.	187	1,502	136	51	1,774	16	368	1,210	73·8	144	36	...	...	10 Dormant.
29	Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances	2	17	12	1	30	...	4	25	86·2	1	...	...	...	
30	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immoveable property.	19	153	10	4	178	14	90	66	40·5	5	6	...	...	
31	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	34	319	28	15	366	20	148	44	12·6	26	129	...	...	1 Dormant.
	Cases under Chapter XLII, C.P.C.	Forfeiture of Bonds ...	...	0	...	.....	9	...	3	6	66·6	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	1,521	20,415	265	257	21,936	1,833	5,623	2,825	13·6	1,260	10,390	1	8	5 committed. 36 Dormant.
		Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the Police.	2,337	39,712	567	425	42,191	1,650	7,271	27,527	68·3	1,788	3,955	1	1	94 Dormant.
		Total ...	2,337	39,712	567	425	42,191	1,650	7,271	27,527	68·3	1,788	3,955	1	1	94 Dormant.
		Grand Total ...	7,493*	122,405	1,220	1,305	129,835	9,390	30,781	36,163	29·2	5,560	47,969	2	19	19 committed. 225 Dormant.

* 7,526 persons shown in columns 7 and 13 of the previous year's statement B—Part II.
— 6 persons in the Northern Division pending from the previous year have been committed to the Court of Sessions.
— 4 persons in the Southern Division, shown as pending last year transferred or compounded before appearance.
—23 persons in Sind, difference not explained.

Total ... 7,493

G. S. WILSON,
for Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT C.

Property Stolen and Recovered for the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Railways, for the year 1911.

Offence.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property stolen.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A.—Cognizable.				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1. Theft ... *a.* In conjunction with lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	4,991	2,206	44·2	7,23,406 0 0	1,65,189 0 0	22·8
1. Theft ... *b* In conjunction with receiving of stolen property.	...	436	...	.....	39,648 0 0	...
1. Theft ... *c.* Other thefts ...	10,221	5,651	55·2	5,83,447 0 0	2,46,334 0 0	42·2
2. Robbery. *a.* Dacoity ...	123	73	59·3	71,083 0 0	16,475 0 0	23·1
2. Robbery. *b.* Other robbery...	361	181	50·1	50,714 0 0	12,576 0 0	24·8
3. Criminal breach of trust ..	301	165	54·8	41,819 0 0	16,566 0 0	39·6
4. Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker, merchant or agent.	52	23	44·2	5,582 0 0	3,322 0 0	59·5
Rioting	1	1	100·	25 0 0	25 0 0	100·
Kidnapping	1	...	...	40 0 0	.....	...
Cheating	4	3	75·	722 0 0	719 0 0	99·58
Criminal House-trespass	1	1	100·	4 0 0	4 0 0	100·
Total ...	16,056	8,740	54·4	14,76,842 0 0	5,00,858 0 0	33·9
B.—Non-cognizable.						
5. Extortion	23	10	43·5	1,868 0 0	613 0 0	32·8
6. Criminal misappropriation ..	117	64	54·7	12,416 0 0	3,303 0 0	26·6
Total ...	140	74	52·8	14,284 0 0	3,916 0 0	27·4

Figures supplied by the District Magistrates for direct Magistrates' cognizable cases :—

Column 5.	Column 6.	Column 7.
Rs. 100,195-2-0	Rs. 45,099-12-0	45·

Rs. 51,626 worth of property was recovered during the year out of the property stolen in previous years.

Rs. 39,582 worth of property stolen outside the districts and Railways in the Presidency was recovered during the year.

G. S. WILSON,
for Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT D.

STATEMENT

Showing Sanctioned Strength and Cost of Police, in the Bombay

	District.	Number of Inspector-General and Deputy Inspectors-General.	Number of Superintendents.	Number of Assistant Superintendents.	Number of Deputy Superintendents.	Number of Inspectors.	Number of Sub-Inspectors.	Number of Sergeants.	Number of Head Constables.			Number of Constables.			Total.
									Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Northern Division.	1. Ahmedabad	...	1	1	1	5	34	3	242	...	3	1,019	...	23	1,332
	2. Broach	...	1	...	1	3	14	...	91	...	1	388	...	7	506
	3. Kaira	...	1	1	1	3	23	...	121	...	1	627	...	10	788
	4. Panch Mahals	...	1	1	1	4	23	...	144	...	5	664	...	27	870
	5. Surat	...	1	...	1	3	22	...	158	...	2	667	...	16	870
	6. Thána	...	1	1	1	6	27	1	150	...	...	720	...	...	907
	Total ...	...	6	4	6	24	143	4	906	...	12	4,085	...	83	5,273
Central Division.	7. Ahmednagar	...	1	1	1	5	29	1	160	...	1	681	...	12	892
	8. East Khándesh ...	...	1	1	1	5	37	...	190	...	5	763	...	38	1,041
	9 West Khándesh ...	...	1	...	1	4	26	...	165	...	4	684	...	29	914
	10. Násik	...	1	1	1	5	36	...	167	...	1	706	...	9	927
	11. Poona	...	1	1	1	7	32	12	231	...	6	1,194	...	27	1,512
	12. Sátára	...	1	1	1	4	31	...	198	...	1	789	...	10	1,036
	13. Sholápur	...	1	1	1	5	22	...	107	...	1	525	...	7	670
	Total ...	...	7	6	7	35	213	13	1,218	...	19	5,342	...	132	6,992
Southern Division.	14. Belgaum	...	1	1	1	4	28	1	141	...	2	616	...	11	806
	15. Bijápur	...	1	...	1	4	20	...	142	...	1	522	...	6	697
	16. Dhárwár	...	1	1	1	6	31	...	191	...	1	711	...	10	953
	17. Kanara	...	1	...	1	4	22	...	137	...	...	496	...	...	661
	18. Kolába	...	1	...	1	3	20	...	90	...	...	383	...	...	498
	19. Ratnágiri	...	1	...	1	4	26	...	135	...	...	538	...	...	705
	Total ...	...	6	2	6	25	147	1	836	...	4	3,266	...	27	4,320
Sind.	20. Karáchi	...	1	1	2	8	37	8	134	15	57	1,018	...	124	1,405
	21. Hyderabad	...	1	2	1	7	44	...	138	...	77	841	...	162	1,273
	22. Sukkur	...	1	1	1	6	28	...	105	...	23	608	...	93	866
	23. Lárkána	...	1	...	1	5	28	...	110	...	41	511	...	104	801
	24. Thar and Párkar ...	...	1	...	1	4	24	...	55	...	67	191	...	288	631
	25. Upper Sind Frontier ...	...	1	...	1	3	15	...	53	...	10	202	...	115	400
	Total ...	...	6	4	7	33	176	8	595	15	275	3,371	...	886	5,376
Railways.	26. G. I. P. Railway ...	...	1	1	...	3	10	1	95	...	...	535	...	...	646
	27. M. & S. M. Railway ...	...	...*	...*	...	2	6	...	56	...	...	309	...	...	373
	28. B. B. & C. I. Railway .	...	1	...	...	3	4	...	90	...	...	619	...	...	717
	29. Sind Railways	...	1	...	...	3	14	2	62	...	...	258	...	...	340
	Total ...	...	3	1	...	11	34	3	303	...	...	1,721	...	...	2,076
Administrative Offices.	30. Inspector-General of Police	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	31. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	32. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Southern Range	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	33. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department	1	1	...	1	13	28	...	25	...	...	44	...	...	113
	34. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Sind ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	35. Principal, Central Police Training School, Násik.	...	1	6	1	5	5	...	6	...	...	13	...	...	37
	Total ...	5	3	6	2	18	35	...	31	...	...	57	...	...	157
	Grand Total ...	5	31	23	28	146†	748	29	3,889	15	310	17,842	...	1,128	24,194
Temporary and additional Police.	Northern Division ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	74	...	...	84
	Central Division ...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	36	...	...	147	...	...	190
	Southern Division ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	16	...	...	220	...	...	238
	Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	1	28	...	...	34
	Railways	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	‡185	...	...	‡185
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	67	...	1	654	...	...	731

* The Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent of Police, G. I. P. Railway, hold charge of the M. and S. M. Railway also.
† This number is exclusive of 1 appointment of Inspector kept vacant in the Central Police Training School, Násik.
‡ These are Ramoshis and Chowkidars.

D.

Presidency including Sind and Railways, for the year 1911.

Total Cost payable from Imperial and Provincial Revenues.	Total Cost payable from other sources than Imperial and Provincial Revenues.	Grand Total Cost (Columns 16 and 17).	Area of District in square miles.	Population of District.	Urban Population of District.	Number of Police Stations.	Number of Outposts.	Proportion of Police		Total amount of cognizable crime investigated.	Proportion of cognizable crime investigated to the Police force.
								To area.	To population.		
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
...	...	...	3,949	827,809	292,925	21	30	2·96	621·33	1,695	1·27
...	...	...	1,467	306,717	69,950	7	16	2·89	606·16	538	1·06
...	...	...	1,595	691,744	117,723	12	31	2·02	877·84	1,263	1·60
..	...	...	2,545	398,131	34,453	11	37	2·92	457·62	572	·65
...	...	...	1,662	654,109	149,659	11	36	1·91	751·84	576	·66
...	...	...	3,573	882,309	121,136	16	42	3·94	972·78	1,944	2·13
...	...	...	14,791	3,760,819	785,846	78	192	2·80	713·22	6,588	1·24
...	...	...	6,613	945,305	109,913	16	29	7·41	1,059·75	986	1·10
...	...	...	4,551	1,034,886	214,289	22	43	4·37	994·12	1,397	1·34
...	...	...	6,491	580,723	80,131	15	44	7·09	634·67	655	0 71
...	...	...	5,940	905,030	98,028	22	56	6·40	976·2	1,992	2·11
...	...	...	5,349	1,071,512	225,295	18	45	3·52	708·67	1,805	1·3
...	...	...	4,988	1,081,278	80,248	19	37	4·80	1,039·69	855	·82
...	...	...	4,541	768,330	571,007	12	16	6·78	1,146·76	787	1·17
...	...	...	38,473	6,387,064	1,378,911	124	270	5·50	913·48	8,477	1·21
...	...	...	4,649	943,820	73,143	16	50	5·79	1,175·	1,273	1·59
...	...	...	5,669	862,973	109,564	10	51	8·13	1,239·	690	·99
...	...	...	4,602	1,026,005	225,601	17	46	4·83	1,076·	1,625	1·71
...	...	...	3,945	430,548	36,377	14	37	5·97	651·	502	·76
...	...	...	2,131	594,166	61,840	13	23	4·30	1,193·	689	·39
...	...	...	3,998	1,203,638	98,157	15	33	5·67	1,707·	618	·88
...	...	...	24,994	5,061,150	604,682	85	240	5·78	1,171·	5,397	1·25
...	...	...	11,971	521,721	174,892	19	76	8·53	371·60	2,430	1·73
...	...	...	8,026	1,037,144	90,533	28	57	6·3	814·82	2,904	2·28
...	...	...	6,730	573,913	105,706	19	35	7·77	662·72	1,199	1·38
...	...	...	5,090	660,879	16,095	15	69	6·35	825·06	1,769	2·21
...	...	...	14,180	456,771	...	24	62	22·47	723·88	965	1·53
...	...	...	2,644	263,007	11,935	7	40	6·61	657·52	720	1·8
...	...	...	48,641	3,513,435	399,161	112	339	9·	653·	9,987	1·8
...	...	...	Miles. 958	...	...	8	35 (55 Sub-Posts).	1·4	...	1,087	1·68
...	...	...	727¾	...	...	6	22 (31 Sub-Posts).	1·9	...	270	·72
...	...	...	1,049	...	...	16	35 (36 Sub-Posts).	1·46	...	916	1·27
...	...	...	882	...	...	8	12	2·60	...	1,449	4·26
...	...	...	3,616¾	...	...	38	104 (122 Sub-Posts).	1·74	...	3,722	1·8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
61,10,627	3,02,931	64,13,558*	Sq. Miles. 126,899 Miles. 3,616¾	18,722,468	3,168,600	437	Outposts. 1,145 (122 Sub-Posts).	Districts. 5·74 Railways 1·74	774·	34,171	1·41
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* This figure is exclusive of Rs. 1,47,943 on account of the cost of scriptory staff.

G. S. WILSON,
for Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT

Return showing Equipment, Discipline and General Internal Management of the Force for

Range.	District.	Total Strength.				Armament of the Force.			Punishments.											
		Sanctioned.		Actual.		Number of rifles.	Number of smooth-bores.	Number of revolvers.	Dismissed.		Punished departmentally otherwise than by dismissal.		Punished judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court.							
													Under Police Act.		Under Sections 330, 331, 343, Indian Penal Code.		Under Chapter IX of Indian Penal Code.		Other Offences.	
		Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.				Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Northern Division.	1. Ahmedabad	42	1,287	42	1,287	64	441	4	...	5	1	87	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	7
	2. Broach	17	487	16	479	24	182	...	1	9	...	30	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	3. Kaira	26	759	26	745	38	311	...	...	14	1	80	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4. Panch Mahals	27	840	27	838	81	477	...	1	1	...	55	...	1	2	10	...	...	...	1
	5. Surat	25	843	25	826	47	290	...	...	2	2	107	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	4
	6. Thána	34	870	32	856	37	438	2	...	4	7	167	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	171	5,086	168	5,031	291	2,139	6	2	35	11	526	...	34	2	10	1	...	...	13
Central Division.	7. Ahmednagar	35	854	33	846	47	390	2	3	7	1	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
	8. East Khándesh	42	996	42	986	76	372	...	...	8	...	112	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
	9. West Khándesh	30	882	30	875	65	397	...	...	2	...	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
	10. Násik	41	883	39	877	43	420	...	...	4	16	377	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	10
	11. Poona	51	1,458	49	1,458	47	463	14	1	13	2	238	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	4
	12. Sátára	35	998	35	992	39	354	...	...	5	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	13. Sholápur	27	640	27	640	21	294	...	1	8	9	62	...	2	...	...	...	...	4	23
	Total ...	261	6,711	255	6,674	338	2,690	16	5	47	28	960	...	8	1	...	...	...	4	49
Southern Division.	14. Belgaum	33	770	33	770	37	274	2	1	2	4	93	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...
	15. Bijápur	24	671	24	665	32	305	...	...	7	...	61	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
	16. Dhárwár	37	913	35	907	41	303	1	...	24	5	222	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	7
	17. Kanara	26	633	25	628	28	334	...	1	7	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	18. Kolába	23	473	22	471	21	241	...	1	1	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	19. Ratnágiri	30	673	28	671	26	247	...	1	3	3	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
	Total ...	173	4,133	167	4,112	185	1,704	3	4	44	12	504	...	2	...	...	1	4	1	10
Sind.	20. Karáchi	53	1,348	51	1,316	40	627	11	...	5	2	181	...	2	.	...	...	...	...	4
	21. Hyderabad	51	1,218	50	1,198	40	716	1	...	6	3	64	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	8
	22. Sukkur	34	829	34	828	40	474	2	...	7	1	113	...	8	...	..	...	...	1	6
	23. Lárkána	33	766	32	746	30	432	...	...	13	2	43	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	9
	24. Thar and Párkar	28	601	27	571	20	602	...	...	7	...	20	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	2
	25. Upper Sind Frontier ...	18	380	18	380	20	258	...	...	1	...	66	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	6
	Total ...	217	5,142	212	5,039	190	3,109	14	...	39	8	487	...	34	...	...	...	...	1	35
Railways.	26. G. I. P. Railway	14	630	14	616	...	71	4	...	10	...	141	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
	27. M. & S. M. Railway ...	8	365	8	356	...	24	2	...	3	...	89	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
	28. B. B. & C. I. Railway ...	7	709	7	690	...	66	1	...	8	...	101	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	29. Sind Railways	19	320	18	320	5	...	...	...	3	3	59	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Total ...	48	2,024	47	1,982	5	161	7	...	24	3	390	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	20
Administrative offices.	30. Deputy Inspectors-General of Police, Northern and Southern Ranges	2	..	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	31. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department	41	69	41	54	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
	32. Principal, Central Police Training School, Násik ...	10	19	10	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	53	88	53	73	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total ...	923	23,184	902	22,911	1,009	9,803	70	11	189	62	2,867	...	83	3	10	2	4	6	127

Note.—This statement does not include Assistant or Deputy Superintendents or officers of higher rank. Head Constables should be shown as men.

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Government of Maharashtra

on 01 February, 2020

E.

the Bombay Presidency including Sind and Railways for the year 1911.

Rewards.		Education.		Number of Constables.					Number who have left the Force during the Year.						Percentage on Total actual strength of		
Rewarded during the year		Number of Police who can read and write.															
By promotion.	By khillats, presents, good conduct stripes, or money rewards.	Officers.	Men.	Number enlisted during the year.	Of 1 year and under 3 years' service.	Of 3 years and under 10 years' service.	Of 10 years and under 17 years.	Of 17 years and over.	On pension or gratuity.	By resignation, without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal.	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	By desertion.	By death.	Admissions into hospital.	Daily average number of men absent from duty on account of sickness.	Deaths.
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
21	533	42	750	154	242	379	150	117	26	64	5	16	14	11	35·96	1·30	0·82
1	323	16	236	90	111	120	61	28	20	23	3	6	7	4	38·98	0·53	0·80
...	246	26	457	114	95	184	130	100	30	23	14	19	...	7	17·12	0·04	0·90
...	241	27	364	77	91	254	140	129	8	21	2	9	...	15	32·94	0·09	1·73
...	123	25	416	63	99	257	177	70	13	23	2	5	...	16	102·93	0·28	1·88
1	354	32	483	118	177	154	120	135	14	50	4	9	2	20	118·47	0·32	2·25
23	1,823	168	2,706	616	815	1,348	778	579	111	204	30	64	23	73	49·77	0·50	1·40
...	375	83	557	67	95	203	209	115	32	16	10	5	...	6	20·36	0·05	·68
...	226	41	593	90	101	308	186	304	32	22	8	5	...	11	30·26	·09	1·06
...	181	30	447	90	134	258	132	104	17	23	2	5	...	5	66·73	1·6	·55
...	330	41	556	91	153	252	124	89	14	44	4	11	...	21	41·34	1·04	2·28
9	331	49	601	225	485	349	227	172	26	89	14	16	2	13	39·01	1·61	·85
1	467	35	619	55	180	195	289	73	22	27	5	4	...	5	84·35	·31	·48
...	342	27	466	61	123	164	79	105	7	25	9	4	3	18	21·29	·93	2·69
10	2,252	256	3,839	679	1,261	1,729	1,246	962	150	246	52	50	5	79	43·33	·80	1·22
1	297	33	490	59	164	214	98	92	10	25	3	1	...	14	35·86	·78	1·74
...	388	24	361	46	104	218	79	108	16	12	7	...	...	11	60·81	·89	1·59
...	535	35	550	125	161	308	66	44	13	55	24	4	3	13	46·71	·13	1·38
...	251	25	224	70	157	98	79	87	27	12	8	3	...	11	205·20	·58	1·68
...	292	22	295	31	56	115	99	113	8	5	2	3	...	14	118·	·16	2·8
2	394	28	536	54	49	119	106	208	32	8	4	6	...	5	94·13	·25	·72
3	2,157	167	2,456	385	691	1,072	527	652	106	117	48	17	3	68	83·45	·46	1·53
3	324	51	373	202	309	354	152	94	8	153	5	76	2	26	32·38	·01	1·90
...	440	39	352	171	250	359	131	72	10	88	6	56	5	24	26·68	·08	1·92
7	147	33	149	134	181	226	96	64	6	53	7	45	...	14	57·19	·16	1·62
...	45	32	239	82	178	249	60	29	10	29	13	8	...	15	12·98	·05	1·93
...	58	26	118	98	49	255	18	34	10	33	7	4	2	7	36·62	·10	1·17
1	129	15	110	30	104	103	62	18	4	10	1	8	...	4	77·64	·21	1 01
11	1,143	195	1,341	717	1,071	1,546	519	311	48	366	39	197	9	90	...	...	...
1	463	14	524	72	156	162	80	54	6	25	18	13	3	10	63·96	·17	1·58
1	274	8	303	29	82	69	77	44	6	18	6	2	1	7	38·41	·08	1·192
1	203	7	585	66	102	233	146	53	8	36	8	5	...	10	32·85	·09	1·43
...	55	19	90	31	80	71	17	9	7	76	3	...	...	5	26·63	·07	1·48
3	995	48	1,502	248	420	535	320	160	27	155	35	20	4	32	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	64	29	35	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·	...	...
...	...	9	3	...	9	9	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·8	·044	...
...	64	38	38	12	9	9	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50	8,439	872	11,882	2,657	4,267	6,239	3,390	2,665	442	1,088	204	348	44	342	...	...	1·43

G. S. WILSON,
for Inspector-General of Police.

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